THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 59. SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₽ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General Commission Agent*, under the style and firm of HALLAM & Co.

J. B. HALLAM.

5ju 2578 Hankow, 1st May, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Interest and responsibility of Mr. EMIL MAINTZ and Mr. JAMES WHEATLEY, in our firm, ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr. FREDERICK C. ADAMS and Mr LEOPOLD KAHN are admitted as partners from this date.

REISS & Co.

5ju 2549 Shanghai, 1st May, 1868.

NOTICE —I have this day established myself at this Port, as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent, under the style or firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.

JOHN ODELL.

29jy 2550 Foochow 13th, April, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. RICHARD LINDAU has been this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

ALT and Co.

10ju 2415 Nagasaki, April 1st, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY EDWARD BUSH has this day been admitted a Partner in my Firm, which will henceforth be carried on under the style of BUSH BROTHERS.

JAMES E. BUSH.

30se 2311 Newchwang, 25th Mar., 1868.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

FORTY YEARS' USE OF THESE MEDICINES

(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. MORISON'S system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS in Shanghai,—Messrs. LLEWELLYN & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

ELLWOOD'S

AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA,

LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE, AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibition.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S. LONDON,

Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.

Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS'" name.

*** *Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.*

17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Supply the following ARTICLES of the first quality:—

Picklos, Sauces, Mushroom Ketchup Tart Fruits, Calf's-Foot Jelly, Raspbery Vinogar, Essence of Beof, Extractum Carnis, Potted Meats and Fish, Oysters, Lobsters, Orange Marmalade, Flavouring Essences, &c.

J. M. & S. would particularly recommend "THE ABERDEEN SAUCE," And "THE ABERDEEN PICKLE."

15au 1940 February 15th, 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTORY—HIGH STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES' CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,

LONDON.

INVITE the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact, that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS OF GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the Execution of Indents from £50 value upwards, on the closest Wholesale Terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, and sent post free, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Under Clothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewelry, etc. etc., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse.

Agency Department.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the Execution of Indents for Merchants and Traders Abroad, who have not Buyers in London, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

As D. N. & Co. have Accounts for their own Business with the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Under arrangements of this kind the Original Invoices are, in all cases, forwarded.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, etc., etc., bought in the Best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Foreign Produce Disposed of, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard.

LONDON.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin & Co.,
68, Lombard Street.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley and Co., Bombay.

30jy 1723 January 16th, 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S

Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—I have this day established myself, at this port as *General Commission Agent* and *Public Tea Inspector*.

R. R. WESTALL.

19ju 2799 Foochow, 18th May, 1868.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST DATES

England..(*tel.*)..	May 9	Hankow,.....	May 31
Hongkong,.....	„ 23	Nagasaki,.....	„ 30
Foochow.....	„ 31	Yokohama,.....	„ 30
Tientsin,.....	„ 25	Osaka	„ 24

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong,.....Feb. 25 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... „ 19 } April 6th.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1868. Night. Min.	1868. Day. Max.	1867. Night. Min.	1867. Day. Max.
May 30	59	79	67	70
„ 31	68	77	67	75
June 1	66	77	70	77
„ 2	60	76	69	77
„ 3	61	79	70	74
„ 4	68	86	70	76

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	J.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				° ′	°
May 23 L.W.	0.30	11.10	S. by W.	1	m	29.92	80
„ 23 H.W.	0.45	21.03	S. W.	2	r	29.90	88
„ 24 L.W.	10.04	12 04	N. by W.	6	r	29.68	64
„ 24 H.W.	1.56	22.03	North	6	r	30.00	65
„ 25 L.W.	10.52	11.08	Z	0	b	30.10	72
„ 25 H.W.	2.34	20.04	„	0	c	30.06	72
„ 26 L.W.	11.26	11.09	E. S. E.	2	c	30.03	71
„ 26 H.W.	3.12	20.01	S. E.	1	c	30.03	70
„ 27 L.W.	0.07	12.05	N. E.	1	b	30.10	74
„ 27 H.W.	4.05	19.11	„	2	b	30.07	72
„ 28 H.W.	4.16	21.09	Z	0	c	30.07	62
„ 28 L.W.	1.02	12.08	E. by S.	2	b	30.02	72
„ 28 H.W.	5.00	19.02	E. S. E.	3	o	29.99	70
„ 29 H.W.	5.17	20.10	S.E by S.	1	r	29.90	64
„ 29 L.W.	1.55	12.09	N. N. E.	2	b	29.88	68

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per str. "Dupleix," from Hongkong—Mr. & Mrs. Outrey (Minister for France) and 3 servants, Count Bearn and servant, Count Montebello and servant, Mr. Rousset and servant, (attaches d'Ambassade,) Mongr. Petitjean (Bishop). M. Noirjean, M. Simon, and M. de Rotz, Miss Oliver, Mr. & Mrs. Louvier, Mr. & Mrs. Wachtels, Mr. & Mrs. Goldstein, Mrs. Rabbi, Messrs. Sioghein, van Castel, Rongier, Couvents, Meazza, Patravicino, Besana, Esengrini, Frigerio, Pila, Coye, Bossolo, Geisenheimer, Chiapello, Nicolas, Joubert, Nicholas, Bertone, Hebrau, Lecques, Konig, Merle, 4 Japanese and 2 servants, and 2 Chinese. Per "Szechuen," from Ningpo—8 Europeans and 62 Chinese. Per "Douglas" from Foochow—Messrs. Downie, Gundry, C. J. King, and F. King. From Ningpo—Mr. Kramer.

DEPARTED.—Per "Shanse" for Tientsin and Chefoo—Messrs. Rongier and Stewart, and 5 Sisters of Charity.

TO LEAVE.—Per "Douglas" R. C. Antrobus, for Marseilles, E. D. Jones for Southampton, G. Sturgis (2nd class) Southampton.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*—FIVE COPIES, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One Mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1868.

BUSINESS operations are generally supposed to result from mature consideration—and to be conducted in such a staid manner as to leave no room for comment on the part of a profane public, or a laughter-seeking journalist. Of course, there is occasionally some transaction entered into, at which knowing men of business shrug their shoulders doubting the result; but it is not often that a body of men combine to make themselves so ridiculous as the "tea talent" gentlemen have done this year at Hankow.

It was naturally to be expected that late news from home and the general results of last season would cause some competition for the new teas at Hankow; especially if the opening rates were in any way moderate. And the gradual exodus from Shanghai to Hankow of taipans, "special agents" and chaaszes generally, went far to show that the selection of Teas was not to be left to Hankow residents alone. But we do not suppose that the most sanguine operator would have believed that competition could cause the market to open as it has done. We are not speaking of prices, though experts seem to regard them as unnecessarily high. But we quote from three circulars.

"The market was opened the same "evening; such was the eagerness of "some to operate, that purchases were "made during the greater part of the "night." Again—

"The market was unexpectedly opened the same evening by the settlement of ——— and by 3 o'clock "next morning all the teas from this "district were cleared off the market." Lastly—

"Buying commenced the same evening—and the following morning it "was found that purchases had been "continued during the night."

In our capacity as journalists, it is sometimes necessary to sit up through the small hours, and we are aware that commercial men in Shanghai have to write many an after dinner letter; but the spectacle of post-prandial tea purchasers would be something new and refreshing, were it not that it suggests grave doubts as to the sanity of the class during the non-lucid intervals. We have heard of merchants who sold goods to Chinese late at night when good profits were offered—though many men would prefer to take their chance in the morning; but we believe that the folly of which we write is unexampled in the annals of Chinese trade. To outsiders, the whole affair seems very laughable; but it has its grave side—and one which those concerned will do well not to overlook. What effect will this evening's entertainment have on the second crop? The news of the foreign devils buying Teas by lamp light, will not be long in penetrating into the country; and, while the price of the leaf must go up, it is equally certain that less care will be taken in its preparation. On public grounds we must regret that the Tea-season should have opened in this inauspicious manner, as we had hoped in common with our friends that brighter times for China traders were close at hand. But it requires no Mercantile knowledge to see that trade must be injuriously affected by this undue haste. Some months ago, we enumerated the various amusements in vogue at Shanghai, and expressed a vague fear that our staid friends in Mincing Lane might open their eyes at the number of our pastimes. We are somewhat eager to know what they will think of the new sport in Hankow, or how they will characterise the boyish eagerness displayed by the "Tea talent," some of whom may be excused on the ground of inexperience, but some of whom also are old enough to know better.

Summary of News.

THE French mail of 17th April arrived on the 2nd instant per *Dupleix*, with London telegrams to 2nd May. Private telegrams to the 5th have been received via Kiachta.

The following ships have arrived during the fortnight, viz:—*Titania* and *Min* from London, *Alexander* from Sunderland, *Cathaya* and *Neptune* from Newcastle N.S.W., *Rubicon* from Sydney, *Horatio* from New York, *Marmora* from Puget Sound, and *Ophir* from Shields.

The departures are *Nazarene* for Victoria (Vancouver's Island), *George Avery* for Manila, and *Water Lily* for Guam.

The great event of the week has been a visit by Tsen Kwo-fan, Viceroy of the two Kiang, who arrived here on Sunday evening, accompanied by a large body of native troops as a body-guard. The alleged object of his visit was to inspect the Kiang-nan arsenal, where he accordingly took up quarters. The Chinese, however, had the wildest rumours about his intentions. The excitement to which his visit gave rise among them, is intense. It was first reported to have connexion with the Foreign proposal for a railway to Soochow, as we mentioned. Latterly, however, all kinds of wild rumours have been afloat, all having for their basis an immediate onslaught on, and expulsion of, Foreigners from Shanghai. He took up his quarters at the arsenal, to protect it against a supposed design by foreigners to steal the guns and powder. He was going to undermine the settlement and blow it up; to blockade Woosung and, having reduced us to extremity for want of food and ammunition, to exterminate us. It has even been alleged that rich Chinamen were about to leave Shanghai, to avoid the approaching crisis. Tsen-kwo-fan's visit has been the common topic of conversation at every tea-house; and it has been a common remark, in connexion with the absurd rumours of warlike design, that he had better quell the rebels, before undertaking Foreigners. Of course so noted an official had to undergo the usual amount of complimentary visits. H. B. M. Consul, accompanied by his Vice-Consul and Interpreter had an interview with him on Tuesday. The French Consul-General visited him on the same day; and he returned the latter's visit and lunched at the French Consulate, on Wednesday, and went afterwards to the English Consulate. His Excellency was to have inspected Messrs. Russell & Co.'s telegraph, but some contretemps prevented his doing so. His Excellency was accompanied by Ting, Futai of Kiangsu, and left with him, for Nanking, yesterday.

Li, the Governor of Chekeang, and holding also a temporary commission to exterminate pirates, will take up his residence in Shanghai for some months, in order to take vigorous measures (or what he imagines to be such) against the pirates who have been playing havoc with the Grain Junks.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Mowat, who has for some time been acting as Law Secretary and Magistrate, is confirmed in the appointment. This, of course, involves his quitting the Consular Service; but we imagine he will not have reason to regret the exchange.

We are requested to state that the statue to Admiral Protêt which was subscribed for lately, is being made by a well-know sculptor, Mr. Barri, and may be expected here shortly. It will be erected on the French Bund.

At a meeting of the Rifle Club held on the 1st inst., the accounts, showing a balance of Tls. 17 were passed, Messrs. Kidner and Pearson were re-elected respectively Captain and Secretary, and a new Committee was nominated.

We have to acknowledge receipt of a Customs' Quarterly Report on Trade at the Treaty Ports, up to the 31st March last. The Import of Shirtings into Shanghai during that period amounted to 1,300,000 pieces against 900,000 during 1867; of T-Cloths to 297,000 against 241,000; of Drills (English Dutch and American) to 28,000 only, against 100,000; of Lustres to 117,000 against 147,000; of Brown Sugar to 161,000 against 190,000. Coals and Iron show an increase.

A quantity of new season's Silks have arrived, chiefly Lingho and Hohow Tsatlees Nos. market 4 and lower. Only very few bales of true Chop have yet come to hand. Prices paid in the interior, are said to be fully Tls. 40 *a* 50 per picul over last season's opening rates. The market was opened here on the 3rd instant, by the purchase of 8 bales 3½ Tsatlee at Tls. 540; and 30 bales 4½ to 5 at Tls. 425 *a* 440. More than 400 bales have been since settled and, together with similar quantities of last season's and of Japan silk, go forward by the mail.

From HANKOW, we learn that sixty-one chops of tea had been settled up to the 30th May, at prices ranging from Tls. 29.50 to Tls. 37.50, at which latter rate two crack chops were settled for the Russian market. The quality of Oonfas is better than last year. Prices are advancing but irregular

The NINGPO Amateurs gave their last performance for the season on Saturday, with great success. A Cricket Club has been started there, which comprises, at present, fifteen members; A capital Club is being built in front of the Queen's hotel. It is to comprise a billiard room, reading room, fives' Court, theatre &c.

From a KIUKIANG letter which has appeared in our daily contemporary, it would seem that the Taotai of that port has been again distinguishing himself. We cannot venture into his details, as they savour slightly of romance. But it seems that a misunderstanding between His Excellency and the Commissioner of Customs developed into something very near an armed quarrel between their respective satellites.

A CHEFOO correspondent writes:—The rebels have left Tientsin, it is reported for Shantung, so we are looking for their early return to this neighborhood, and a renewal of the alarms of last year. In that case we shall have to appeal for better protection than our one policeman can afford. Another party has visited the Gold mines. One of them, of Californian experience, pronounces them the best placer diggings he has seen.

Our TIENTSIN correspondent says:—The rebels have actually left this part of the country and gone to Shantung. The people never speak of them now, and the peasantry are very busy in their fields hoeing their crops. The weather is seasonable, and I think we shall gather this year very good crops of grain. Business still keeps unsatisfactory, and till the soldiers on the route to Shanse at present, go south after the rebels, we shall not see an active trade in imports.

The FOOCHOW tea market opened on the 22nd ulto., at prices about Tls. 4 higher than last season. Several clippers have already sailed for London—the *Ariel*, *Sir Lancelot* and *Taeping* having gone to sea on the 28th instant, within an hour or two of each other; the *Spindrift* left next day.

The prospects of immediate peace in JAPAN are disturbed. The Prince of Aidzu, who has been frequently mentioned as one of the ex-Tycoon's firm adherents, is at the head of a strong federation of Northern Daimios. The natural strength of the country they hold precludes any likelihood of the Satsuma-Chosiu alliance conquering them. On the other hand it is thought they are not sufficiently strong for attack. The probability is, therefore, that a compromise will be come to; that the ex-Tycoon as head of the Tokugawa clan will be promoted to high office; and that the sentence of outlawry extant against Aidzu and his supporters will be rescinded.

A report is mentioned that some Tokugawa ronins have got into the Yedo Castle and assassinated one Arisugawa no-mia, a relative of the Mikado and a high Official.

The *Hiogo and Osaka Herald* says The Mikado is still at OSAKA. Trade is dull but is going on smoothly. Aidzu and other Princes are marching on Yedo with 200,000 men, that the Admiral with seven of Stotsbashi's fleet have arrived at Yedo, keeping up steam day and night in order to cooperate with Aidzu. Yedo is in the hands of the Mikado's party Ships are being chartered to carry away women and children.

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Editorial Selections.

THE REBELS.

A SECOND time, the rebels have retreated of their own free will from the neighbourhood of Tientsin—the large forces massed for its defence having contented themselves with looking on at their depredations. The result proves the inroad to have been one of pure brigandage, and having taken what they listed, the marauders have marched off to the scene of their late wanderings, in Shantung. Thither, we presume, they will be again followed by Li, and the farce of a "surround" again attempted, and again defeated at the moment of apparent success. It would not be fair to attribute the evident inability of the Imperialists to crush these roving bands, to personal inferiority as soldiers. Both parties are Chinese, and there is no logical reason why service under the Emperor should be especially destructive of pluck. The rebels may be hardier, and a more reckless class of men; probably these qualities induced them to take up marauding as a profession, and practice has strengthened them. The Imperialist soldiers on the other hand, not depending on success for existence, may be less careless of risking their life. But their armament would more than compensate for this possible disadvantage. The real difficulty is their want of cavalry. The Imperialists are all on foot; the rebels are all mounted. They are careering through an open plain country, unimpeded as they would be in this province, by creeks; and can, consequently, avoid encounter when they choose. Viewed in this light, Li's policy of attempting to surround them loses its absurdity as a matter of tactics, though the improbability of success becomes heightened. To pen up his adversaries, is really the only chance he has of bringing his superior force and armament to bear. His want of success in crushing them, therefore, is attributable less to the cowardice of his troops or his own incapacity, than to want of proper forces. He cannot get at his enemies. And though we may rail with justice at the weakness of a Government which fails to cope with a large predatory band marching through the heart of its metropolitan province, we must be careful to fix the blame on the right shoulders; to attribute it to Government weakness and incapacity, rather than to individual cowardice. If a General is only given foot soldiers, with which to pursue and exterminate an enemy whose object is plunder rather than battle, we must blame the folly of his Chiefs, rather than his own failure to perform a miracle of strategic pedestrianism.

This being the position of affairs, the question naturally suggests itself, where are those Mongol cavalry who charged so gallantly up to our Armstrong guns, in 1858? Why does not Government provide cavalry to hunt down cavalry, and why not fall back on those Tartar reserves, who would find these predatory hordes very different opponents from Sikh cavalry. Can it be consciousness of weakness that deters it from the appeal? Does it, drawing a lesson from past experience, dread to introduce the outside element which has twice before overthrown the ruling dynasty? It seems more than probable. Clinging to the shadow of power after the substance has departed, the descendant of Kaughi and Kienlung prefers anarchy to extinction. Conscious of inability to restore order, he is equally conscious that an appeal to Tartar aid would involve a greater danger, even, than the outbreak it might suppress. Obviously, however, the present state of things cannot last. The Chinese are patient and long-suffering; but they will not be content for ever to go on seeing province after province skimmed by banditti, whose work of plunder is completed by their nominal protectors. Either the existing Government must evolve a Minister of sufficient energy, ability, and good-will to restore order, or it must succumb to the first outside leader who may possess the pluck and resources to boldly strike for power. In the meantime, one only method exists of crushing the armed bodies who have been so long careering with impunity through the north—the employment of cavalry. If the Regency is afraid to call in Tartar aid, or cannot afford to equip a Chinese force, let it mount a thousand Manilamen, officered by responsible Europeans and kept under strict discipline. Such a corps would do good service; and perhaps aid the Imperialist force already under arms, in restoring temporary peace to the disturbed districts.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

IT is conceded on all hands, that the system of Chinese education is one reason for their stagnancy as a nation. Instead of being instructed in useful knowledge, the Chinese youth are taught to acquire by rote a quantity of abstruse precepts dignified by the name of classics. Instead of science, history or geography, they learn the sayings of Confucius. It is much as though English lads were taught to consider ability to repeat the Bible by heart, as the climax of mental culture. Our morality might have gained, but our civilisation would probably have stuck somewhere at the limit attained in China, under such a system. It is still a moot point how far the high standard of education required from candidates for the Indian civil service tends to raise the standard of administrative ability displayed by its members. It is questioned whether too severe study does not interfere with the developement of men's brains in other directions; whether the old system did not turn out more active and energetic if less highly educated magistrates, and more able statesmen, than the present. But at any rate, the knowledge which our civil servants are required to gain, is useful knowledge tending to polish and raise the intellect. The Chinese system of education, involving as hard mental application, tends to cramp rather than develope the mind, and deaden rather than quicken the perceptive faculties. It is a hopeful sign, therefore, that we find some of the most eminent Chinese awakening to a sense of the restrictive effect of this mode of education, and of its utter worthlessness when viewed as a means of forming and securing the services of able administrators. We have spoken before of Lion ming-chuen as a man of this class—a man who, though educated, is not carried away by his learning; whose experience in the conduct of men and affairs has led him to see the inutility of the Chinese so-called learning and competitive examination based upon it, as a means of educating statesmen. And many others who have acquired their present position by their learning, think the same, though they naturally incline to glorify the road that has led them on to fame and fortune. It will surprise many to hear that no less a person than Tsen-kwo-fan, viceroy of the two Kiangs, is held to rank among these; for, besides being a bookworm, he has the reputation of being a man of the old school, essentially conservative, opposed to all foreign innovation, and resting his whole creed, administrative and educational, on the revered utterances of Confucius. Yet a reference to the "Red Book" will show that many of the mandarins at present in office, under his rule as well as elsewhere, have never passed the lowest examination. It would seem to be becoming manifest to the Chinese, as well as to ourselves, that the efficient conduct of affairs does not depend alone on a man's ability to write a letter well; and when it is considered how long the Chinese have held that the only road to the mandarin throne was through their abstruse and useless classics, this change of opinion becomes the more remarkable. The late Governor General of Kwangtung is a specimen of the men who have thrust aside the barriers of the old regime, and forced their way to prominence by sheer force of talent. It is true, jealousy and intrigue brought about his downfall. Neglect of punctilios and sins of official etiquette, carefully treasured up against him, were magnified into high crime and misdemeanour by the refined susceptibility of the Board of Rites, and his degradation was proclaimed. But he has left his mark in the province; his departure elicited the most enthusiastic expression of regret and respect; and a steady sulkiness has been shown towards his successor, which no bid for popularity has yet availed to overcome. It must be remembered, too, that the employment of these non-competition-wallahs arises from no scarcity of those men who had fulfilled all the conditions of the examinational system. There was never a time when expectant mandarins—that is, those who have successfully contested in the competitions,—were more numerous. It would seem rather that belief in the national system of education is being undermined, and that the competitive system based on it has passed its acme. The voluntary establishment by the Chinese of a college at Peking, for the instruction of their youth in foreign science, itself implies a conviction that the "classical" lore which has, for ages, been the sole test of merit, does not comprise all that it is good for man to know. And, on this admission, we may expect a modification of the examinational system to follow, as a natural consequence, at no distant date. Some of the principal men in the country are already not preparing their sons for examination; but, instead, are using such means as are at their disposal for making them practical men, instead of imbecile proficients in the art of arranging words into certain ingenious combinations.

TSEN-KWO-FAN'S VISIT.

THE Consuls have been exchanging civilities with Tsen-kwo-fan. For the first time in his life, the great official has visited Shanghai. He has been familiar for years with the buildings and habits of European settlers, he has often visited Hankow, but he has never until now set eyes on a foreign city-community so large and so important as that through which he has passed this week. Of course, throughout the recent interviews, the Viceroy has maintained a stolid front. There have been no outward marks of astonishment on his heavy features, as the evidences of the new order of things presented themselves in rapid succession. The disciple of Confucius has been too long schooled in the maxims of the classics, to betray the vulgar emotion of surprise. *Nil admirari* had become a second nature to him, long before he mounted the red coral button or emblazoned the dragon with open jaws on his breast and back. Yet, in spite of this apparent indifference, it is certain that some impression must have been made on the mind of the august visitor who has passed through our midst. If we could read his thoughts, we should probably find them taking some such a direction as this.

"The master said" (Is it not written in the 39th chapter of the Analects?) "Those whose courses are different, cannot lay plans for one another." The children of the Middle Kingdom have one course, the barbarians have another. The counsels of the last then are not likely to benefit the first. Around me I see evidences of foreign ambition and profusion, but if we are patient, the upstart will in time overreach himself, and leave us quietly and peaceably to return to the ways of our fathers." There are grand houses and horses and carriages in the streets of this new settlement, but lavish outlay and trust in horses do not make a nation happy or a dignitary respected. It is written "The Duke king of Tse had a thousand teams each of four horses, but on the day of his death, the people did not praise him for a single virtue. Pi-lo and Shati-tse died of hunger at the foot of the Show Yang mountain, and the people down to the present time praise them." In my visits to the yamuns, I have heard loud professions of regard, and in the documents addressed to me I read offers of many benefits. The foreigners are plausible, fluent, and (if I may believe them) overflowing with anxiety to benefit China and the Chinese. I am not however very eager to embrace their proposals of amity. Confucius said, "There are three friendships which are advantageous, and three which are injurious. Friendship with the upright; friendship with the sincere; and friendship with the man of much observation—these are advantageous. Friendship with the man of specious airs; friendship with the insinuatingly soft; and friendship with the glib-tongued;—these are injurious." I think Foreigners belong to the latter class, and therefore shall be cautious in my intercourse with them."

We should not perhaps be very far from the truth, if we regarded the above as a fair representation of the Viceroy's mental attitude towards Foreigners. The Chinaman is not to be ridiculed for holding such opinions. He sees and judges according to his lights, and is not much more obstinate, prejudiced, and pig headed than our own grand fathers were. No Chinese Mandarin ever opposed railways, telegraphs, and such Western appliances of civilization, with the bigotry and bitterness which the Tories manifested to the introduction of these novelties into England. When disposed to inveigh against the Pekin Officials for rejecting the light of modern science, we should do well to remember how Lord Eldon fought against Emancipation, and how Colonel Sibthorp denounced the Crystal Palace. Thus, then, when we find, as we probably shall, that the Viceroy will pass through our busy settlement without altering an opinion, or learning to lend a more attentive ear to the claims of the advocates of progress, we must fain restrain our impatience. The Chinaman cannot be made to see with our eyes. Meanwhile, it may not be useless to place ourselves for a moment in the position of the native, to look at our own civilization from his point of view instead of our own, as by so doing we shall learn to make allowances, and to be less extravagant in our anticipations of speedy reform. The traditions of two thousand years are not to be overthrown, like the walls of Jericho, by a flourish of trumpets.

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

CHINA is a perfectly inexhaustible field for contrasts to European habits and ideas, and we are perpetually stumbling upon new points exhibiting quaintness or absurdity. In an old semi-civilisation like that by which we are surrounded, there is naturally a fixedness and definiteness about everything that enables us at once to get at the view which seems to the Chinese to accord with the proprieties. Rejecting experience and expediency, they fall back upon the rites that have always been an important study with the Chinese, and shape their conduct accordingly. Progress, which has had a deep significance in Europe during the last fifty years, is to them a thing unknown. The golden age of China was two thousand years ago, and the idea of outstripping its ancient glories would seem almost irreverent. They cherish the past to an extent unknown elsewhere. Perpetually performing the rites and worship due to an endless line of ancestors, and finding themselves the latest link of a chain of unbroken connection with antiquity, the past seems to them greater than the present, because they feel themselves, as it were, subordinate to those departed ancestors, and to them they look up as old sages, to whom it is their duty to entertain feelings of filial obedience.

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We have lately published several proclamations which illustrate the Chinese regard for ancient precedents, and their method of recalling those who have departed from ancient custom to the past duty. The Che-hien's lucubrations on morals generally, and on re-marriage of widows, and the profanation of Chinese written characters in particular, will appear to many as highly ludicrous. The common place copy-book maxims of morality with which he fortifies himself before leading up to his denunciation of the re-marriage of widows, are so *trite* as to be childish. But the question itself suggests a curious parallel with that of marriage with a deceased wife's sister in England. From an unprejudiced point of view we do not see that there is anything much more objectionable in the one than in the other; and the contrast of opinions is an edifying commentary on the fact of the stationariness of civilized nations on many points, where custom or public opinion has consecrated any special idea. It is clear from the proclamation that marriage of widows is contrary to received notions in China, and in a country where women are regarded as an inferior race, and where the patriarchal system is predominant, it is to be expected that the interests and prejudices of men should have full sway. Under monogamy and the feudal system, the marriage of widows was indispensable, and this direction of opinion in which Europe was formerly impelled, has been continued, until now the position of women in the west is attaining proportions of independence of thought and action which threaten to produce a social revolution.

As to the profanation of the Chinese written character by certain medicine vendors, who persist in posting up placards incessantly, notwithstanding the danger to the empire from such a course, it is one of those superstitions which, harmless in itself, may have had some beneficial effect in the diffusion of a scanty education amongst a people who are in need of such aids to development. But one can imagine the effect such an edict would have in Europe, where advertising and people who live by it are the order of the day. The distinction between the respective usages on a point of this nature, indicates the different bases on which Government proceeds in the two cases. The interference of the Chinese officials is of a hortatory nature, fulfilling the duties of a society for the encouragement of morality and virtue. Instead of taking the vendors of medicines "of a most dangerous character" to jail, for insisting on putting up placards, the Board for the preservation of Letters sends round its officers to carefully take down all the offensive placards. No doubt the offenders are threatened with punishment, in the event of their acting in opposition to the proclamation, but the carrying of the threat into effect is somewhat uncertain. The particular shops that offend are specified, and it does seem a proceeding of an unusual character for a magistrate to insert in his proclamation a gross libel on the shops thus enumerated, by describing their medicines as "of a most dangerous character." But we presume this will be accepted by the people, as done with the object of strengthening the effect of the magistrate's moral indignation; and will probably not lead to the loss of business which one would naturally infer from such an authoritative condemnation.

REVIEW. *

WE are almost every year called upon to notice the appearance of some new aspirant for literary fame, in the wide field of Chinese Literature. It was only last March that we invited the attention of our readers to "The Hongkong Magazine" and wished it a long and prosperous career. To-day we call notice to a periodical which has just started entitled "The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal." Strictly speaking this Magazine is not quite new, it is rather a fresh series of the Missionary Recorder which appeared last year, under other auspices. The neat little book before us, however, is far more handy and convenient than the large awkward sheet without covers to which we have been accustomed. The articles are apparently written with greater conciseness and vigour, and the extracts made with due regard to the gratification of different tastes. The use of such a publication as this cannot be questioned. All must feel that an organ of communication between the various Protestant Missions in China and Japan is much wanted, and all would regret if such a periodical merely contented itself with reporting the proceedings at meetings, and the Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the families of the Brethren. The fact cannot be denied that the real depositaries of Foreign knowledge about Chinese are the Missionaries. They were the men who compiled the original dictionaries, who started the original Asiatic Society, who filled with contributions of inestimable value the closely printed volumes of the Chinese Repository. With the exception of the works of Davis and Staunton, of a few contributions to periodicals, and that "*partus temporis maximus*" the Tzu-Erh-Chi, the Consuls and Diplomatists have done very little. Some Military Surgeons and Chaplains have written ephemeral diaries, and one merchant has written a standard book of travel. With these exceptions the missionaries have occupied the field of Chinese literature, and they have held their own with credit. The announcement made by the Editor therefore, that "he will welcome in the columns of the new journal, communications on all subjects connected with the language, habits, laws, government, religious views, and worship of the Chinese" may be regarded as likely to insure some valuable contributions. We know that meetings of the missionaries are held monthly or bi-monthly at the various ports and that, at these meetings, papers on special subjects are read and discussed. The information elicited on these occasions is often very interesting and, when embodied in papers, will form valuable contributions to the "Chinese Recorder."

The first number of course makes its appearance under difficulties, and is introduced with some apology. It contains less original matter than will, we presume, be found in its successors, and appears with sixteen pages instead of twenty four; yet the matter presented is very readable. The opening paper "Thoughts on Missions" is full of practical suggestions. The second contribution "Tracts and Tract Societies" has already furnished us with an interesting paragraph. We have over and over again deplored the trite sentiments, the flabby diction and the stereotyped phrases of the popular religious literature of the day. At home, we see signs of a change for the better. Writers like Mr. Gladstone and Dean Stanley do not hesitate to contribute papers to cheap religious periodicals. Men of ability may, at last, approach tracts. Vigorous English and masculine thought may some day be united with a form of publication which has, for many years, been the synonym for literary decrepitude and senility.

Continuing our Review, we must take exception to a narrative of conversions in the Island of Lam-yit, which really contains little that can be called new or striking. Mr. Wylie's Memorials of Protestant Missionaries to the Chinese is then noticed, and here we find ample confirmation of the statements made above. We find that eleven missionaries to China have written or translated twenty works each. Thus, at once, we have two hundred and twenty books relating to the Middle Kingdom, contributed by half a score of labourers. We trust the "Chinese Recorder" may give us fresh proofs of their ability and diligence.

* "Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal." Foochow.

JAPAN.

Great as are the political changes which the Southern Daimios have lately effected in Japan, they are not likely to prove as revolutionary as attempts which Satzuma, Bizen, Nagato and others are making to destroy Budhism. The aim of these powerful Daimios appears to be the establishment of Sintooism, to the exclusion of all other sects. Sintooism, or the doctrine of the Gods, is the ancient religion of Japan, and has always been the religion of the state, but toleration has been practised to such an extent that the old culte has had but a nominal sway, and the dissenting Budhists have had predominating influence. For reasons of state, the religion of Sakimuni is no longer to be tolerated, the temples and lands of that sect are to be secularised, and the priests forced into the mould of of laymen. This, taken in connection with the continued opposition of the Japanese authorities to christianity, shows that conformity and homogenity in religious matters is regarded as of primary importance.

HANGCHAU.

Mà, the Fûtai of Chekiang province, having been promoted to the Viceroyalty of Fuhkien and Chekiang, has just quitted Hangchau for Fuhchau, after delivering his Seals of Office to the newly appointed Futai Li. Judging from his career as Governor of Chekiang, Mà will make no great innovations in his administration. He stands committed to a *laisser faire* policy, but has the reputation of aiming at strict justice between foreigners and natives. Not long since he issued a proclamation requiring Intendants and District Magistrates to accord to native Christians and foreign Missionaries all the immunities to which the treaties entitle them. He is a Mahomedan, and perhaps the highest in rank of any of his sect. As he rarely if ever made his appearance at the mosque, his deism was not generally known to the people of Hangchau, who discovered the fact only on the occasion of a drought, when, taking the idols to his Yamen to receive his worship, he came out strongly against image worship. Li, his successor, is an elder brother of the famous Li Hung-chang, but in the opinion of Chinese politicians, he does not share in the antipathy which the Viceroy is, by some, alleged to feel to foreigners. In his new position he will only come in contact with those of them who are engaged in Missionary operations.

PORT MAY.

A correspondent favours us with the following observations, on this little known Port:—

The climate of this coast is very irregular According to the seasons of the year, from experience of two years, I find that from April to September, fog is the geatest obstacle to navigation as N.E., E., S.E. and southerly winds prevail. From the middle of September till the end of March, fog is scarcely seen as the winds are generally from the N. N.E., N.W. and west which blow from the land and give a clear sky. The weather is cold and very dry, very little snow falls in these months, and very seldom any rain after October. The first year I was here, we had no rain at all from the beginning of October till the end of March, and when it came it only lasted for a few hours, and the weather and sky became clear.

I have observed that at a distance from the main land of about eight to ten miles, are very thick foggy banks stretching along the coast, and this may perhaps account for the name that this coast bears of being very foggy, ten months out of the year; but I doubt much the accuracy of this fact, as this coast is so little known to Navigators. Old charts are not to be depended on. Navigators give the coast a wide berth, and instead of keeping within sight of the main land when winds permit, they keep too far eastward, and keep in the fog.

I make these observations from the south to this latitude of Port May, but I am informed further north the fog prevails 10 months out of the year. As the land stretches on both sides from the main land and the coast of Saghalien, it forms a narrow gulf, which causes the fog and renders navigation very difficult. Navigators should keep a fair distance from projecting points of land, as the winds in those localities are changeable and sometimes stormy this is an ascertained fact from experience; if the wind in those localities veers from North, north east, East, and, south east, you may expect a change from North, north east, North west, or west for a short duration, 24 to 48—the utmost 72 hours. It generally blows fresh, but steady and a clear sky and dry.

Winds are very variable all along the Coast. At a distance of a few miles it may be north east or south, and closer the main land be either South west, west, to north west, and in bays or close to land calm. Again it may be dead calm in bays and a good steady breeze at from 5 to 10 miles distant from land. Such is the current of air in these seas. After a few more years experience by Navigators, if they keep a log of prevailing winds, and state the latitude and longitude from their several logs, some correct statement may be arrived at, as it has from to time been published for general information for the benefit of navigators.

It is not quite a quarter of a century since the coast of China was almost unknown, and now it is so well known as far as Tientsin that navigators have no dread, so it will be on this coast in course of time: the difference is that from Quelpart up to Decastres bay, the navigation is almost clear of danger. It is one of the finest and safest coasts for navigation in the East and North of China. The Coast abounds with fine harbors, easy of entrance and perfectly safe for vessels of the largest dimensions against all weathers, but at present several of these harbors are only known to the Russian Government, as the English and French surveys were made 12 years ago and in haste. On the contrary the interest of the Russian Government is to obtain a correct and perfect survey of the Coast of the new acquired territory, and no time is wasted nor expended to render this survey complete, together with improvements, such as light houses, buoys, land marks for the safe entrance of vessels into ports.

I take this opportunity of stating that the Russian Government afford all information required, and render liberal assistance to commanders of vessels, by giving all information possible, so far as their knowledge of such ports and navigation will allow, with a good will and without restriction whatever. The ports are open to all friendly nations free of all charges, not even for attested documents

Supplies of fresh Provisions such as good beef, potatoes, cabbages, beans, fresh salmon, vegetables etc. etc. are obtained cheap.

Fire wood, Spars, or other timbers necessary for ships' repairs are granted by Government officials to any vessel except for exportation; the latter is for the present prohibited.

The ports of Passiette and Port May, especially the latter, afford every inducement to whalers to resort to for repairs, supplies of fresh provisions, wood etc. etc. and no danger of any men running away, as the Police keep so strict vigilance that it is impossible that any one can come on shore without a proper passport.

The most important point to whalers is that on approaching this coast they will find sperm and other valuable whales in very great abundance. They are so numerous that they resort in Ports and Bays in great numbers, and sometimes so close to the shore that they ground. Seals are also in great abundance, the fact being that there are no fishermen on the whole of this coast, and fish in great abundance frequent these peaceable seas, their only enemies being their own aquatic superiors.

Whalers who have not been prosperous in the Japan or other seas would do well to visit this coast, as they will be repaid for their trouble, for the weather is very fine after January with no danger, as the wind is generally from the land and smooth sea.

It would appear that the whales take refuge to these localities for safety from the persecutions of their enemies, and that it is scarcely known to whalers that this coast abounds with so rich fishing; let them try, and those that do so will be well repaid for their experiment.

Passiette and Port May are frozen in the inward harbour from the 24th of December to the 1st March, but at both ports vessels can enter the outer bay. Passiette is sometimes accessible during the whole winter; Port May is not till about the 1st or 15th of March. Vessels can enter the outer bay by the eastern passage and find a good and safe anchorage, just inside the first point of land as the chart will indicate, where there is no danger of floating in.

The communication from this bay to the town of Port May is only four miles overland, indicated by a footpath road, and now and then native huts are seen in the valleys of each bay; and strangers applying to the natives to guide them to the town, will find no difficulty in reaching it.

There are some European Merchants established here, who carry on trade in sea weed and other produce of the country. Bills of Exchange can easily be negociated; the firm of Messrs. Kunst & Co. are always prepared to accommodate parties requiring funds for disbursement of expenditure.

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In the whole, Port May affords every advantage to whalers and other trading vessels requiring supplies and repairs. There is a fine dry dock now nearly completed, and all the Russian Men-of-war are to resort to this port for repair, as Nicolaiski is not a suitable port for this purpose. There is also a large Government Store, and Engineer's establishment here, where all sorts of Iron and brass casting and Blacksmith's work can be done very cheap, and also a Saw mill.

The country abounds in Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Iron, Coal, etc., etc. There is a rich gold field discovered at only twenty miles distance from Port May, where gold in great abundance is found almost on the surface of the ground. Plenty of mountain streams run in these ravines, and which afford the gold diggers great facilities for digging. The Manzas have flocked there in great numbers, and some of them have collected as much as 5 catties of pure gold in about one month in winter, when the ground was frozen very hard.

The Russian Government does not allow gold to be dug without special permission from St. Poterburg, and in the autumn of last year as soon as it was known to the authorities of the Port that the rich gold mine was discovered by the native Manzas, they immediately sent a Man-of-war to drive them out, but as soon as the frost came in and the steamer was laid up for winter then those outlawed Manzas went in numbers at great risk, and have worked the mines the whole winter without interruption, and at the opening of the navigation left with a good supply of gold. It can be bought for silver at Tls. 13 to Tls. 14 per Chinese taels. It is not gold dust, but good sized nuggets.

The seaweed crop of this year will be abundant, and good trade in this article is on the increase.

THE BOARD OF LETTERS.

The following is a specimen of the superstitious reverence the Chinese have for their written characters. The popular belief is that irreverence for the written character will exercise a most baneful influence on the fortunes of the individual and the nation. No aspirant to literary honour will ever win the laurel, if guilty of this sin. It is a crime which will insure the perpetual poverty of any man. Men therefore are sent in all directions, to gather up every scrap of paper which has a character on it, and parties may constantly be seen picking up pieces of paper in the street and putting them carefully away. Each house too, as a rule, has a small basket, in which all written paper is religiously deposited. The paper is afterwards burnt, and boats take the ashes out to sea where it is presented as an offering to Neptune. Sometimes sailors keep a stock of it on board, for use in case they should encounter a storm. It is supposed to have a most potent spell on the god of the sea, charming him into immediate quietness.

Yih, Shanghai Che-heen, issues a proclamation sternly prohibiting the practice referred to below.

The following charitable institutions viz, Táng-jin and Fú-yuen-tang (institutions which give coffins to the poor), Kú-yuh and Paou-ngan-tang (a Foundling and general relief Hospital), and the Sih-tse-gióh (Board for the preservation of letters or characters) have, through their chief manager Tsaou-shú-san, brought complaints against the undermentioned medical establishments 懷德堂 Hwae-tuk-tang, 利人堂 Li-jin-tang, 萬年堂 Wan-nien-tang, 恒濟堂 Hú-tsz-tang, 行善局 Hang-shen-gióh. These establishments post up placards in and around the city in all directions, about the various places of public convenience. Moreover the Hwae-tuk-tang has the audacity to post its bills outside of the "New North Gate" in the highest and most conspicuous situations, and the medicines it advertises are of a most dangerous character. It selects these prominent places so as to make its existence more widely known and each month it pastes up its placards five or six different times. The "Board for the preservation of characters" has employed men to go about scraping off all written paper from the walls; but as soon as scraped off other placards are posted up—the more they gather the more they may, the task is endless. We (the Che-heen) have been asked to issue a proclamation forbidding this practice; moreover a despatch has been received from the Taotai ordering us to enquire into and prohibit this placarding of advertisements. We therefore issue this proclamation for the information of medicine vendors and of shopkeepers generally. Hereafter tradespeople of all grades will be allowed, on opening a new place of business, to post up bills once for the information of the public, but shops of long standing will not be permitted to issue any placards lest the written character be defiled and profaned. Should any dare to act in opposition to this they shall immediately be brought up and punished. Tremble!

THE RE-MARRIAGE OF WIDOWS.

The following proclamation on this subject, by the Che-hien, will amuse our readers.

Yih, by Imperial appointment titular Che-fú and on the list for early promotion to Táng-che, now Che-heen of Shanghai, again issues a proclamation severely prohibiting the practice herein referred to.

Sometime ago we received a despatch from the former revenue commissioner Ting, as follows.—Of human relationships that of husband and wife is chief. Chastity and lust have so powerful an influence on public manners that they may fairly be considered as forming the very basis of our social system. Every place has had women famed for virtue and filial-piety, and women who preferred suffering and death to the violation of their purity. In honour of such, the government has erected memorial arches and sacrificial halls, hoping that others may thereby be lead to preserve a like modesty and similarly revere the three relations and the five virtues. While we held the office of Taotai at Shanghai, we instituted an inquiry in Soochow, Sung-kong-fú and Tae-chwang-chow with a view to ascertain the proportion of widows who re-marry, and it was found that re-marriages were very numerous. On investigating the causes which lead to this vile practice, we discovered them to be three fold—First, ill-treatment (of relations); Second, compulsion (moral); Third. force (physical); and all three have their origin in a class of sharpers who, regardless of the chastity and fair fame of others, scheme only after their own low gains With this view they act as "middle men," deceiving, tempting, forcing, and in short, employing every vile expedient to effect their end. Frail women cannot bear up against the oppression and cunning with which they are thus beset; hence some sacrifice their chastity, others unwilling to endure such disgrace commit suicide. In this way good morals are corrupted and customs destroyed. The guardians of these females, in their greed for gain, forget rectitude and stifle the voice of conscience within them. The real source however, of all this misery and sin is the class of sharpers alluded to above, we therefore again issue orders to the Che-hien to search out and arrest all such."

On receipt of the above despatch we issued it for general information, and the police were set to work to find out and seize these offenders. But some time has now elapsed since the issue of that despatch and, fearing lest the evil should again become prevalent, we have again sent orders to the police and tipaous to apprehend the class of sharpers mentioned, and also reissue our former proclamation on the subject. From this date let each one faithfully discharge his own duty and obey the law, repenting and turning away from all past errors. Should these lawless sharpers again try on their tricks and, as formerly, either by moral or physical force compel widows to re-marry, any of you are permitted to bind them and bring them before us for condign punishment. Should any ti-paou dare conceal a case occurring within his district he shall, on discovery, be severely dealt with. This, let each one obey with trembling—oppose not

TEA DUST.

Sir Rutherford Alcock has written a long despatch, attempting to justify the comments, in his "Reply to the Memorials," on Messrs. Dent & Co.'s tea dust transaction. It is very lengthy, and strikes us on a first perusal as rather open to the charges of petulance and special pleading, which were brought against his famous "reply."

PEKING, *May 25th*, 1868.

SIR,—Referring to my circular of the 17th February, I now enclose a further correspondence with the Prince of Kung, concerning certain modifications which H.I.H. deems it necessary to make, founded upon Mr. Hart's report that merchants have erroneously concluded the reduction of duty already notified for Tea dust not exceeding 15 Taels per picul in value, applied equally to Tea-leaf of such inferior quality as to be valued below that amount.

I do not myself see the necessity for fixing the maximum value in dealing with an article so well known, and specifically different from every kind of inferior Tea-leaf or refuse; and there is abundant evidence that it has introduced confusion in the minds of the merchants, who seem to have "erroneously concluded," as the Prince remarks, "that the arrangement by which "a duty of Tls. 1 2.5 only was to be levied "on Tea dust valued at not more than 15 "taels per picul extends to a like quality of Tea-leaf"—or any inferior Tea mixture of similar value. But as this confusion of ideas must at all events be effectually provided against now, I have not thought it necessary to press my objection.

In connection with this question of Tea dust, I have received, under private cover, a printed copy of a letter addressed to the Editor of the "North-China Daily News" by Messrs. Dent and Co., complaining of the statement contained in the Prince of Kung's official letter. accompanying my circular of the 17th of February, as also of my reference to it and the public censure of their house which it is supposed to convey.

I do not feel called upon to notice what any firm or individual may see fit to address to the papers in regard to my public acts; but in the present instance I am unwilling to wait for direct appeal to me, and will at once answer the complaint. Should any injustice have been done Messrs. Dent and Co., I am quite ready to redress the wrong. If on the other hand, I have no error to rectify, and have in the discharge of a public duty given expression or circulation to nothing but the truth, it is no less necessary, now that the facts on which the Prince's report and my own comments were founded, are called in question, that these should be substantiated.

The statement of the Prince of Kung is to the effect that "in July 1866, Messrs. "Dent and Co. shipped 591 loads of Tea at "Hankow, for which they paid only half "the proper duty, representing it to be "Tea-dust, a falsification which was dis-"covered by the Customs officials on ex-"amination;"—and believing this to be true in all essential particulars. but regarding it as a matter long since terminated, I referred to it merely in general terms as "an attempt at Hankow by one of the "large mercantile firms to pass a chop of "Tea as dust on the payment of the half "or reduced duty," by which the High Authorities had been deterred for nearly two years from sanctioning a permanent reduction.

Are these facts? and if so, upon what evidence does the plain statement of them given in the Prince of Kung's communication rest? All else is beside the question and more or less irrelevant.

It can be proved by the Custom House records, if Messrs. Dent & Co. had not themselves in their published letter obviated all necessity for such evidence, that their agent, Mr Evans, did in July 1866, ship 591 loads of Tea—whether their own property or not is quite immaterial—and Messrs. Dent and Co. further admit it was not "Dust in the literal sense of the word." In plain English it was not Tea-dust in any sense, but something quite different; and whatever might be its proper description or its value—whether it was a mixture of Tea-stalks and spurious leaf, or "refuse Tea," or any other compound, it was liable to the full duty according to Treaty.

Such being the admitted facts so far, how was this particular article reported to the Custom House for payment of duty? The whole question narrows itself to this.

Messrs. Dent and Co. affirmed that "it "was described to the Custom House au-"thorities at Hankow by its true denomi-"nation in Chinese." The Custom House records and correspondence show that Mr. Evans made the usual written application signed by him for shipping 591 packages of Tea-dust. The Chinese version which accompanied the English bore the characters 蒲蓉茶 (pu-jung-cha) that is, pu-yung tea, and the character 末 (mo, dust) had been apparently added as a correction. It was also found in like manner on the half duty bond subsequently signed by Mr. Evans.

On this description of goods, so vouched for by Mr. Evans' signature to the declaration and the half duty bond, the packages were passed the Custom House at Hankow as "Tea-dust" on payment of the reduced rate of half duty. On arrival at Tientsin, and examination, the Custom House officers there discovered it was not Tea-dust but Tea-leaf, and as such declared it to be liable to the full duty. It is further officially reported that the Agents of Messrs. Dent & Co. at Tientsin, on the discovery that the article was Tea-leaf, agreed to pay the remaining half-duty at the full rate of Taels 1.2.5, thus admitting, seemingly, that the full duty should have been Taels 2.5.0. Be this as it may, so far as the inference is concerned, the facts, I apprehend, admit of no dispute.

The defence set up consists of a counter statement of verbal arrangements or understanding between Mr. Evans and the then Commissioner of Customs, M. Giquel, in connection with the representative of another firm, and mixed up with a question of refuse Tea, about which some negotiations or conversation had taken place previously. What does it all amount to? This simply, that although the article was manifestly not Tea-dust, it was nevertheless known to the Custom House Commissioner to be something else, and had been the object of a special negotiation upon a muster shown by a third party, Mr. Ringer, on behalf of another firm, and finally passed by the said Commissioner in full knowledge of the truth. Consequently if any wrong was done to the Revenue, it was the act of the Custom House officials, not of the merchants, with whom was neither fraudulent intention, concealment, or deception.

Now, whatever may be the margin such a statement allows for possible misconstructions and misapprehension, and it is large—without prejudice to the veracity or integrity of both parties - it is necessary to hear what M. Giquel has to say on the subject, before any safe conclusion can be arrived at; more particularly as regards the so called special negotiation with the Commissioner and a third party not directly concerned in the shipment.

It appears by the Custom House records and correspondence on the subject that in September 1866, M. Giquel wrote to the then Acting Inspector General, Mr. Fitzroy, to the effect, 1st, that he had never given authority to ship anything but 'Tea-dust." 2ndly, that he had obtained no sanction at any time from his superiors to levy a reduced duty on anything but Tea-dust.—3rdly, that Mr. Ringer had in the March previous been to his office complaining of being unable to ship several hundred packages of refuse tea on account of its low value, and the high duty and he was asked for a muster. Upon this, a package was sent, described as "a strange composition of tea stalks and leaves of anything rather than tea." This muster, M. Giquel states, was ultimately sent back after a sanction had been obtained for a reduction of duty on Tea-dust, with the following note. "The reduction of duty on Tea-dust is at last settled, you can ship such goods by paying only Tls. 1.2 5; I return the muster you sent me." Without pronouncing any opinion upon that particular muster, leaving it apparently to be determined by the proper examining officer on any shipment what was Tea-dust and what Tea leaf; a reticence I do not exactly appreciate or altogether approve, as I think it would have been very much better to prevent all possibility of misapprehension by stating distinctly that the article returned was not Tea-dust, and could not be passed as such by the Custom House at the reduced duty. That, however, is a matter of opinion.

The Commissioner goes on to report that while this muster was in his office, Mr. Evans came and asked if shipping such goods he would pay Tls. 1.2.5, and M. Giquel replied; "If it is Tea-dust." Upon which the application already referred to was made for shipping "Tea-dust." He further reports that although Mr. Ringer had heard from him that he wanted a muster of Tea-dust, and in all his conversations with Mr. Ringer he never spoke of anything but Tea-dust, yet what the latter sent him was not Tea-dust, but refuse tea.

I think a very plain inference, and one only can fairly be drawn from these more or less conflicting statements, and it is this: That by confusedly mixing together things not identical, or having any certain or necessary connection with each other, it may have been possible for Mr. Evans to jump at a conclusion and erroneously take it for granted he might class together all kinds of refuse or inferior Tea as so much Tea-dust, and count either upon such laxity of examination or of interpretation on the part of the Custom House people as would enable him to pass shipments of this nature, on payment of the newly reduced duty specifically limited to Tea-dust.

Having allowed this much, on the most liberal interpretation I can give both to the facts and the statements, it now remains to be determined whether Messrs. Dent and Co. have any foundation for their complaint that a false charge has brought against them, and that they have just cause of remonstrance on account of my reference to the transaction as officially reported by the Prince of Kung?

In that report it has been stated that Messrs. Dent and Co., "shipped 591 loads "of tea at Hankow, for which they paid "only half the proper duty, representing "it to be tea dust, a falsification which "was discovered by the Custom Officials "on examination."

Can there be any doubt that they did so, by their agent Mr. Evans? I am sorry to have to return to the subject, but being constrained to do so, I must express my conviction that the Prince of Kung's

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statement of the transaction is literally and strictly true in every particular, and this conviction is based upon written evidence and proof which, apart from Messrs. Dent and Co.'s admissions, admit of no question. Mr. Evans' signature is there to avouch the main fact, and in the letter of Messrs. Dent and Co., given to the press, they admit that to this day the amount of duty short paid under a false declaration of the description of article taxed—has never been refunded. Whether it went to their own credit or that of a constituent is quite immaterial to the issue. The Revenue was defrauded to that amount.

As to my comments in the circular to which exception is taken, they are prefaced by a reservation, in so far as the firm was concerned, that the whole transaction "may possibly have been the unauthorized act of some agent or "subordinate." It is for Messrs. Dent and Co., to elect whether they will accept this construction, which leaves the character of the firm unassailed, and throws the responsibility upon the agent of having made an unauthorized use of their name, or endorse his acts as having their sanction.

I have already in my reply to the Prince of Kung, sent herewith, remarked to His Highness that there may have been both misapprehension and misconstruction rather than any design on the part of the Agent to defraud the Revenue. I am very glad to think and to say so, in the most public way, after a careful scrutiny of all the evidence in the case. But that does not alter my opinion that a fraud was committed on the Revenue—that the Prince was perfectly entitled so to characterize the loss suffered, and state that it had been effected by a falsification of the article shipped. Neither does it in any way affect the conclusion I came to at the time, that to describe as Tea-dust what is Tea-leaf or anything else, and sign a declaration to that effect, is a mode of transacting business utterly indefensible, and that it did in this particular instance inflict the injury attributed to it, of having deferred the reduction on Tea-dust only now effected; and is at all times calculated to do injury to the general interests of the trading community.

To say that it was justifiable or excusable, because it was done with some kind of understanding or collusion with the Custom House officers, who have no authority to levy any but the legal duties, does not in my opinion tend to make the matter better. It is in that case not the less a fraud on the Chinese Revenue, and the High Authorities are justified in so considering it. The intention may or may not have been that, but Custom House Officials have to deal with overt acts and with facts; and are not allowed to shape their performance of duty by the very doubtful standard of intentions or motives, which would put them on very dangerous ground, and might not always be to the advantage of others.

Therefore I have not entered into the wholly secondary question, as to whether the proper Custom House Official did actually examine the packages, or take or receive a sample from one of them, and upon such examination declare the article to be Tea-dust. 1st, Because it clearly was not Tea-dust, but something else. 2nd, Because on this point there is very contradictory evidence, and on neither side is it conclusive, and lastly, because if he did so examine and pronounce it to be Tea-dust, he was either incompetent or betrayed his trust, and in either supposition the shipper does not stand acquitted to the Chinese Government of having signed a false declaration and effected a fraud on the Revenue.

Neither do I think it material to the issue that Mr. Evans is reported to dispute the evidence of the Chinese Character 末 (mo. dust) inserted in the Chinese version of the application. Because, assuming it to have been added without his authority or knowledge, and the addition to have been made by some one in the Custom House, an assumption distinctly negatived by the Commissioner, there is no question about the English version containing the words "Tea-dust."

But it is unnecessary to go further into minute details of this transaction; and if anything were wanting to show that I did not act without good and sufficient reason in the general interest, it is now furnished by a renewal of the same mistake, and attempts to pass inferior Teas of low value as Tea-dust under the reduced duty. This is once more leading the High Authorities to doubt the wisdom of the step taken in reducing the duty on the latter article. I do not question that some distinction or classification might be made with advantage; allowing the spurious or refuse article of low value, for which it seems there is some demand among the Chinese, to be exported at a reduced duty. But I wish the merchants in their own interest could be persuaded in this and all similar cases, to take what is offered them in the plain and obvious sense of the regulation, and not try to pass under a rule, clearly limited to one specific article, a different kind of merchandize, certainly not intended to be included, and so jeopardize the advantage already gained, beside raising new difficulties in the way of any further relaxation of existing tariff rates.

You will give publicity to the enclosed correspondence, as also to this despatch, for general information.

Your obedient servant,

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

Translation.

THE PRINCE OF KUNG makes a communication.

On the 3rd of the 4th moon (25th April), the Yamên received a statement from Mr. Hart to the effect that merchants have erroneously concluded that the arrangement by which a duty of 1.2.5 only was to be levied on Tea dust valued at not more than 15 taels per picul extends to a like quality of Tea leaf. Fearing a loss of Customs' Revenue, Mr. Hart suggests as a modification that Tea dust of the value of not more than ten taels a picul carried coastwise shall pay a duty of taels 1.2.5, but that if exported or of higher value than ten taels a picul it shall pay a duty of taels 2.5.0

At the close of last year the Yamên, in consideration of the great difference of the commercial values of Tea leaf and Tea dust, notified to Your Excellency a reduction of duty on the latter Article.

To prevent the complication consequent upon this desire of the merchants to pass Tea leaf of a value not exceeding 15 taels per picul at the duty of taels 1.2.5 per picul, the regulations must be made more specific, and in the interests of the Revenue a distinction must be made in the case of exported Tea dust

Mr. Hart has been instructed, therefore, that in future, as he suggests, the duty on Tea dust worth not more than ten taels a picul and carried coastwise will be Taels 1.2.5 a picul; when, though not worth more than ten taels a picul, it is exported, and when being worth more than ten taels a picul it is carried coastwise, a duty of Tls. 2 5.0 per picul will be levied. This arrangement will alike benefit the Revenue and the merchant.

I beg that Your Excellency will direct the merchants to comply therewith.

A necessary communication addressed to Sir R. ALCOCK.

4th (intercalary) moon, 1st day.
May 22nd, 1868.

PEKING, *May 23rd*, 1868.

SIR,—On the subject of Tea-dust and the modifications which, on Mr. Hart's representation of the danger of misapprehension, your Imperial Highness deems it necessary to adopt in giving effect to the reduction of duty already announced, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your official communication, dated the 22nd instant, and to submit the following observations in reply.

It is proposed, I perceive, to fix the maximum of value at 10 taels per picul instead of 15 taels, and to limit the reduction of duty to such Tea-dust only as shall be carried coastwise, to the exclusion, therefore, of any that may be shipped to a foreign port.

As shipments of Tea-dust for foreign ports are not usual, the changes in the rule will not curtail any of the real privileges which in the first instance it was intended to secure to merchants, I have no objection to offer. And in reference to the altered rate of valuation to 10 taels, Tea-dust being an article never averaging so high, it seems indifferent, whether 10 taels or 15 taels be the figure adopted. But seeing that "Tea-dust," and even the most inferior kinds of Tea-leaf, or leaf and stalks mixed, are essentially different articles, and those engaged in the Tea trade can never mistake the one for the other, though they may be equally low in price, there would seem to be no necessity for fixing a limit for the valuation of the former. As this, no doubt has tended hitherto to lead to the misapprehension to which Your Imperial Highness refers on the part of the merchants, that very inferior or refuse teas within the value fixed might indifferently be shipped on the same terms as Tea-dust, I cannot help thinking it would have been better to announce simply a reduction of duty on the specific article "Tea-dust" irrespective of any valuation, as less liable to misconstruction. If any merchant should present bales of or any combination of leaf and stalk which was not "Tea-dust,' and make a false declaration to that effect, it would be in the power of the Custom House officers on examination and discovery of the fraud to stop the shipment, and proceed against the shipper according to Treaty, such goods being liable to confiscation.

I make this observation on the valuation clause, simply because the less room there is for any possible misconstruction or misapprehension on the part of the merchant as to the meaning of a rule, the better it is for him and the Revenue likewise. There seems to have been both misconstruction and misunderstanding in the case of Messrs. Dent & Co., to which Your Imperial Highness referred in your communication of the 28th December, 1867, rather than any design on the part of their Agent to defraud the Revenue, though the result was practically the same, and entailed the loss upon the Revenue.

I avail, &c.,

R. ALCOCK.

H. I. H. THE PRINCE OF KUNG,
&c., &c., &c.

The following despatch has been addressed to Sir Rutherford Alcock, by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, regarding the late Customs Notification on the subject of tea dust.

SHANGHAI, May 29th, 1868.

SIR—On behalf of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, I beg respectfully to lay before you a few remarks upon the position which has recently been taken up by the Imperial Marine Customs with reference to the confiscation of tea dust, as a principle has been asserted, which, in the opinion of the Chamber, is contrary at least to the spirit if not to the letter of the Treaty.

In the enclosed notification with reference to tea dust, which appeared in the local papers on the 23rd April, Mr. J. K. Leonard, Acting Commissioner of Customs at this port, intimated that "in the event "of the discovery of a false declaration of "quality or the substitution of superior "teas for inferior tea dust, the whole par-"cel reported for shipment or discharge "shall be then and there confiscated."

This declaration appears to be as wrong in principle as it is dangerous in practice. The matter of confiscation being one which has to be decided on general grounds applying to all merchandize, it appears to the Chamber undesirable that the Commissioners of Customs should from time to time issue notifications with respect to the line of action of which they will take regarding a particular class of goods; as if this be allowed, the means are left in the hands of the Imperial Customs gradually to introduce changes, which may be pernicious to foreign interests. This, in point of fact, appears to have been done in the before named intimation, as the construction which the Customs put on the notification is not only that goods can be confiscated when a fraud has actually been discovered, but even when there is ground only to infer one.

This is further exemplified by the enclosed letter of Mr. Kleinwächter, the Commissioner of Customs at Kiukiang, to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., relative to some error that occurred either by the Customs staff or by the shipper of some goods. It will be seen that not only does Mr. Kleinwächter state the goods are liable to confiscation, but infers that he could then and there have sold them had he been so disposed. That, as a matter of fact, prima facie evidence of wrong declaration or packing would render goods liable to confiscation, the Chamber is fully prepared to admit, but they are very anxious for an expression of opinion from your Excellency with respect to the grounds now taken up by the Customs that such prima facie evidence given them the right not merely to detain the goods preliminarily to an investigation, but actually to confiscate them.

The Chamber would respectfully submit that much inconvenience would be saved if the rule were established that, at least where there is only a prima facie evidence of fraud, the Chinese authorities were called upon to consult with the Consuls as to whether there be sufficient grounds for further action, and the Chamber begs to refer to the suggestion they made in their recent memorial on the subject of the Treaty, that seizures should only be made by the Chinese with the object of obtaining tangible security for the payment of such fine as may be inflicted by the Consul or Court of the foreigner concerned. If the opinion of Sir James Atherton, then quoted by the Chamber, be correct, this would seem to be the only reasonable view of the subject as, although a technical difference may exist between a confiscation and a fine, the former is actually a punishment as much as the latter; and in face of the exterritoriality protection agreed to in the Treaty, cannot, it would seem, be inflicted except by the Consul of the party concerned; and this view is further borne out by the action of the Consul General for Prussia, Mr. Tettenborn, in the enclosed notification in regard to this question of tea dust

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
W. J. BRYANS.

Enclosure.

Office of Customs,
KIUKIANG, 4th May, 1868.

SIR,—Regarding your application to land 39 bales Grey Shirtings, I have to inform you that said goods arrived per *Kiang ooug* in excess of the cargo certificate, and have consequently been taken charge of by this office as liable to confiscation.

Presuming however that the occurrence may likely be based on an error on the part of either the shippers or the Customs at Shanghai, I shall delay the sale of the same for a fortnight, with the view of receiving possible explanation of the discrepancy.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
F. KLEINWACHTER,
Commissioner.

To ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq.,
Kinkiang.

Law Reports.

SUPREME COURT.

June 2nd, 1868.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

F. H. B. FORBES *v.* F. J. BARNARD.

Claim of $200—breach of contract.

The DEFENDANT thought it would be as well that the witnesses in the case be ordered out of Court. This was accordingly done, and the plaintiff got into the witness box to prove his case.

F. H. B. FORBES.—In the beginning of January I asked Mr. Barnard to employ me as clerk. He did not come to terms with me at the first meeting. I called again and was engaged. He engaged me as his clerk at $100 per mensem—from month to month. There was no written agreement. I asked for Tls. 100 and he said he would pay me that sum if his business increased. I entered upon his service on February 1st and I was surprised to find he had gone to Hongkong. I went to his office and received a letter from his boy, who had been told by Mr. Barnard that I was coming. This letter (*put in*) stated that Mr. Barnard would be back on the 20th February, and also that he was surprised I had not come to see him. I remained in his office through the month for two or three hours every day. I was under the impression that he was not going till the first mail in February, therefore I did not go to see him before. On the 6th March I received a letter from Mr. Levy, whom Mr. Barnard styles his agent (letter put in), suggesting that I had better look out for something else, as Mr. Barnard would not be back for a time. On receiving that I did not know what to do. But from that date I ceased attending at the office as I had done formerly. I did not go there through the month. I wrote to Mr Barnard on the 8th March asking for a definitive answer, to which he replied. I got his reply on the 28th March. It stated that he did not want my services any longer. I waited till he arrived in Shanghai, and also called at Phillips, Moore and Co.'s to see if I could get any news of Mr. Barnard. I received another letter (dated Hongkong 28th March) on the 31st March. (Letter put in.) Finding that he was not coming I applied to Mr. Levy for some money, thinking he had some of Mr. Barnard's. He replied he had none, or would have given me some. I saw Mr. Barnard first on Friday 8th May and he told me to call the next day. I did so and requested payment of my salary. He had $100 ready to pay me, but upon my saying that was not sufficient he declined to give them to me. We had a long discussion about it, and I signed a receipt for my February salary. He wished me to sign a receipt in full, which I declined. I eventually signed a receipt "Received one hundred dollars" and accepted them with the understanding that if any loss incurred he was to make good the difference. Some of them were bad and Mr. Barnard sent me the amount in good dollars. I saw little of him for some time and at last told him, that if he did not pay me I would bring an action. I had a letter from Mr. Levy, asking me to call. I did so and he said he thought he could get me another $100 from Mr. Barnard. I said if he would pay me the $100 and the costs of my suit, I would withdraw my petition. Mr. Levy the next day said Mr. Barnard would pay me $100 but not the costs, which I declined. I called on Mr. Barnard the next day and asked if he was willing to pay me $100. He offered me $50 and then $60, which I refused. He then said he would consider and let me know if he would pay $100 and the costs. That was the last time I saw him.

To DEFENDANT.—I did not call on you more than three times. I did not see you till the 20th January. You did not say "It would be time to enter into an agreement when I have found out your capabilities," nor that you could take me for a month on trial. Nor did you ask me to make a catalogue of your Law Library. I did not promise to call on you in the afternoon of the day you engaged me. I sent

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you the letter (put in) dated 5th March, to apologize for not coming to your office. I went to your office regularly from 1st of February up to the 6th March. I told your house-boy, the reason I had not been to the office, was that I had been up country shooting. I never told you I had been living with friends. I gave you my card and address. Mr. Levy did not tell me that you did not want me any longer. He told me you would be in Shanghai a fortnight after the races.

Mr. BARNARD here put in a letter, which, he stated, first suggested to him that Mr. Forbes had been frequently absent.

EXAMINATION CONTINUED.—I did not fill up any forms or do anything at your office. You gave me no instructions to do so. You told me to call again after tiffin to assist you in arranging books. You told me that I had no legal claim on you but that you thought you ought to give me something.

(This closed the plaintiff's case.)

Mr. BARNARD stated the facts of the case as follows. Mr. Forbes came several times to his office and asked to be engaged as clerk. At first he was told that Mr. Barnard did not intend to engage a clerk until his return from Hongkong. But eventually, as he (Mr. B.) was only going away for a short time, he was engaged for a month on trial. He (Mr. B.) told him to call and receive instructions. This he did not do and as he was obliged to leave Shanghai, he left a note with the boy. He had already told him what to do, but (as the plaintiff himself had stated,) he did nothing at all during his (Mr. B's) absence. The defendant then went to say he could bring evidence to prove that the plaintiff did not go to the office till the 20th February and that his attendance from that date was very irregular etc., and also that as the agreement was verbal, he considered a verbal dismissal a sufficient one. With regard to the $100, which had been offered to the plaintiff by Mr. Levy, he wished to say that it was made without his knowledge, as Mr. Levy thought he (Mr. B.) would not care to have it brought into court. But as the editor of one of the newspapers had made an improper allusion to this; he (Mr. B.) had preferred that it should come into court. He had two witnesses to call.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE was of opinion that if Mr. Barnard made the agreement as alleged, the plaintiff was entitled to recover.

The DEFENDANT was prepared to state on oath, that the plaintiff was only engaged on trial, and as he had not thought fit to come regularly to the office, he did not see what claim he had.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE said even if this was admitted, it was quite clear the plaintiff did not hear from the Defendant till March, and that letter was not a definite dismissal.

Mr. BARNARD then called

A. LEVY.—I remember calling at your office on the Bund early in February. I was there four or five times and never found Mr. Forbes there. The boy told me he had been there for some letters. I told him after the 20th February, you would not require his services.

To PLAINTIFF.—I have called at Mr. Barnard's offices at all times. I don't recollect whether I gave you a message from Mr. Barnard in February. I think I did.

A-CHOY.—After you had gone to Hongkong two days, Mr. Forbes came and fetched the letter you left. He did not come again for two weeks. He came about the 20th February. For about three weeks he came from 10 till 4 each day. After that he came at intervals of four or five days.

To PLAINTIFF.—I have seen Mr. Levy come four or five times. You fetched the letter at five o'clock in the afternoon.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE said it was clear the plaintiff had got into a difficulty through the defendant's absence. He had made a general agreement.

Mr. BARNARD.—I did not make a general agreement. Your Lordship is wrong if you take that for granted.

A desultory discussion then ensued relative to this, terminated by the COURT giving a verdict for the plaintiff for $100 and costs.

Correspondence.

THE "BENARES."

Shanghai, 30th May, 1868.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—Anxious for a "blow"—and something novel in the way of excitement, I managed last Wednesday to stow myself away on board the *Ellora* as she was starting for the wreck of the P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer *Benares*.

A few lines as to what I saw during my three days' trip, may perhaps prove of interest to your readers.

The *Ellora* started from her moorings about 3 P.M., on Wednesday, taking with her two professional divers to assist in the recovery of treasure and cargo—and she had in tow a large cargo boat to be of general service.

A pleasant night's run brought us next morning in sight of the well known islands constituting the "Fisherman's Group"—and it was not long before the rising sun showed us the North German Steamer *China*, and the French Gunboat *Scorpion* anchored close to the most western island of the Group;—while, lying on sunken rocks about 30 yards from the shore, with her deck at an angle of 45 to 50° to the water, was the unfortunate *Benares*. Our pilot was sent out in a boat to take soundings, and after careful steaming, the *Ellora* was anchored in deep water not far from the other steamers.

Into the causes which led to the wreck of the *Benares*, and the circumstances attending it, it is not my province to enter—but there can be no harm in saying that, during a peculiar fog or mist, the Steamer struck on a sunken rock close to the shore; that all efforts to back her off proved unavailing, and that, when the tide turned, she slewed her stern in to the shore—and finally sheered over till her Starboard davits became invisible at high water.

The Captain of the *Benares* came on board at once, and arrangements were made for the despatch of the *China* to Shanghai, with the treasure and silk already saved. The salvage of both must have been effected at considerable risk, as I was informed that one officer of the *Benares* had himself slung nearly every box of treasure while up to his waist in water. It is, I believe, a known fact that the whole of the specie and as much silk as was then saved, was transhipped by the officers, crew and boats of the *Benares* to the steamer *China*.

The crew of the French Gunboat had meanwhile done good service by passing cables and chains from the mastheads to shore, so as to keep the steamer steady in case of a blow.

The *China* left for Shanghai on the forenoon of the 28th inst., after discharging into the *Ellora* the *Benares* crew and baggage, but retaining the silk and treasure. It is only fair to say that all the officers with whom I had the pleasure of conversing, spoke in the highest terms of Captain Möller's kindness to them, and his owners are doubtless proud of having in their employ one who can so well combine the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in salvage*.

That afternoon was spent by those concerned in inspecting the wreck; in saving what could be fished out of the cabins &c., and in hearing the report of the diver. What the latter was I am not aware, but it was of such a nature as to render early communication with Shanghai most desirable, and as a steamer from the south might pass near to the island at any moment, it was deemed advisable that a look out should be kept from the top of the hill. I had the pleasure of accompanying three of what may be called the "non-combatant" officers on this duty—and a long toil up the hill was well rewarded by the view obtained from the summit It must be borne in mind that landing on the island is in itself a difficult matter. The rocks rise abruptly from the sea, and owing to the wash of the water, and the sticky matter received from drying cuttle fish, are very slippery. These difficulties overcome, there was simply a good climb through rough grass, ploughed patches of land, and inconvenient boulders. But once the top was reached, we had a magnificent view. The sea, quiet as a lake, was studded with islands, all cultivated to the very top; while straight before us lay Video, shining brownly in the afternoon sun.

The officers had brought with them a ship's rifle, the firing of which would attract attention from the *Ellora* lying far beneath us, while the flags they bore would denote from which side the expected steamer was coming But there was no steamer in sight, and as evening came on we wended our way back to the rocks, and after some trouble embarked on board the *Ellora*. Dinner over, there was a cry on deck of "Guard turn out," and a run upstairs was well repaid by the sight there presented. Standing close to the gangway were six seediboys, black as night, and dressed in clothes of laughably different kinds. Each man was armed with a cutlass which he held with stern solemnity from hand to ear, and there was a grim smile on each man's face which forcibly reminded me of a "Bombastes Furioso" army. These men, with an officer and two subordinates, were told off as the night guard of the *Benares*; their duty being to remain on the rocks from 8 P.M. till daylight, and keep off any Chinese with wrecking proclivities. I was informed by the officer in charge that the men took great interest in their work, and that to wile away the time they originated an impromptu song, the refrain of which was ever "Allah *Benares*."

Friday morning the 29th, broke cold and wet—a regular Scotch mist hung over the hill, while the rain came down so steadily as to preclude all idea of work on the part of the native crews. But towards noon the fates became more propitious, and the boats were at once employed in transporting all hands from ship to shore. The work before them was heavy enough. With a view to keeping the *Benares* steady, a heavy chain-cable was to be conveyed from her bow to the shore, and thence to the brow of the hill, where it was to be fastened round a gigantic boulder. This was all accomplished before evening—after rough steps had been cut in the hill's side to enable the men to ascend. A chain-cable and anchor were also, with the tug's assistance, laid out from ship to sea—making matters still further secure.

On Friday afternoon, I ventured to climb up the wrecked steamer from her port or shore side—this being easily managed by means of a rope ladder hanging from bulwarks to water's edge. But once up, there was no temptation to go further—as the angle of the deck seemed even more than when viewed from the starboard side—and a glance was sufficient to show the ravages committed by winds, waves, and wreckers. Chinese fishermen, usually supposed to be harmless, had on the Sunday evening previous—when the sea was too high to admit of a guard boat, cut a hole in the deck, and rifled the saloon of all that was most valuable. It was mainly through this that some of the officers lost the whole of their kit—embracing as it did many Japanese curios bought on their first trip to Japan. Mexican dollars were stolen without scruple; but Yokohama Bank Notes were left lying on the tables.

The amount of work done by officers and crew since the ship first struck, must have been something tremendous. From early daylight till late at night, constant communication was necessary between the shore and the ships at anchor. The boats' crews, when not rowing, had to take a pull at a hawser or help in saving cargo, stores, etc. Meals seemed to be taken at irregular hours—while many an officer came back to the ship at night too tired for food,—and only anxious for the short but welcome rest.

As regards the ultimate raising of the steamer from her present position it is difficult to speak, as the opinions of professionals on the spot seem much divided. But it is only fair to hope that the wise precautions already taken—fine weather—and mechanical assistance from Shanghai will combine to produce a favorable result, and that before ten days are over we may see the *Benares* towed into Shanghai, another proof of what English sailors can do under great difficulties.

Yours truly,

J. G.

TONNAGE DUES.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your remarks in Friday's *Daily News*, regarding the notification issued by Sir Rutherford Alcock on the subject of the payment within 48 hours after arrival, of the Tonnage Dues levied on ships, I can but think a large portion, perhaps the majority of merchants and ship masters at this port, will entirely disagree with you, as well as with the Chief Judge of H. B. M. Supreme Court and Sir Rutherford Alcock, as to the advantage to be gained by the recent change adopted by the Customs for the early payment of these Dues on the ship's arrival, instead of on the day of clearance as heretofore.

I cannot see wherein either the master or ship owner, the parties directly interested in a money point of view, and consequently their agents here, derive any thing but a serious loss through this late decision by the Inspector General of Customs. In the first place, it is well known that, under the present system of payment of Tonnage Dues, once every four months, it is to the direct interest of the ship owner that these Dues be paid at as late a day as possible, to save time within the period of four months. Then how can it be argued that it accrues to the ship's or agents interest to pay them on the ship's arrival? The Chief Judge has of course his own Court's convenience first in view, as would naturally be supposed; but what is to prevent the Court requesting the master or agent of any vessel arriving in port under Bottomry to pay these Tonnage Dues before the vessel is sold. In fact, they can be paid at any time, on application to the Customs, if the parties interested will take the trouble to make application, and at such time as may suit their own convenience.

It is also well known that, in all cases of ships arriving under Bottomry, a certain time is allowed for the master or agent to pay the amount due, under such bond, within which time the hatches are not allowed to be removed; and as soon as application is made to the Court by the bondholders to enter upon his rights, and the court finding it necessary to order a sale of the vessel, why cannot the Tonnage Dues be paid at that time, as well as within the 48 hours after arrival; for certainly the ability to pay, on the part of the master or agent, will exist at that time, if it could exist within a period of 48 hours after arrival.

What I argue is this, that for the unfortunate position in which one vessel may be placed on arriving in port, under bottomry, with an immediate payment of Tonnage Dues for the convenience of the Supreme Court, as conveyed in the notification under consideration, why should one hundred or more vessels be placed in a similar unfortunate position by a demand for Tonnage Dues within 48 hours after arrival, when, if after being in port for say one month, discharging and taking outward business, the Tonnage Dues are then paid upon clearing, there would be a gain to the shipowner of 25 per cent. on the time for which he is compelled to pay; say four mace per register ton for four months which, on a vessel of 1,000 tons, would amount to a saving of at least Mexican $150, or $450 for one year. And this gain to the ship can hardly in justice be looked upon as even a loss to the Customs, for they can only expect to collect these Tonnage Dues, which are exorbitant in comparison with the Customs charges at nearly all other ports in the world, being about $600 on a ship of 1,000 tons, at any one time previous to the vessel leaving port; then why not give the ship the little advantage of time gained, where the Customs receive such a large sum as they do yearly from this one source of revenue.

We know that, by treaty, the Customs have a right to recollect tonnage dues within 48 hours after arrival, but have they for the past five or six years carried out this practice? On the contrary, it has been a regular custom, and I believe in all cases, to pay when clearing; and having had the benefit of this course, with no real detriment to the Customs, why should the privilege not be continued? It is a matter demanding the attention of the foreign ministers when revising the treaty of Tientsin, for it is well known that shipowners and masters in different parts of the world avoid this port, except when very good inducement is presented, owing to the heavy port charges, the chief one of which is the payment of tonnage dues.

Now, as to the payment of duties in imports and exports, foreign interests are not seriously affected thereby, whether paid at once, or after a few weeks delay, in absence of all system of bonded warehouses with which this important port should without doubt at this time be fully provided, as it is simply a matter of interest outlay on such amounts, paid for Duties. In fact, it might be considered a matter of convenience to consignees of vessels and merchants generally, that Duties on Imports and Exports should be paid promptly after the applications are stamped by the Customs, as much delay and annoyance, as well as waste of money by Consignees of vessels paying small amounts of Duties due by delinquents who retard the clearance of the vessel at the last moment, would thereby be saved.

I do not think any objections would be raised by merchants, upon the question of the early payment of Duties on Imports and Exports; but for the Tonnage Dues of ships, payment should only be required by the Customs when application is made to clear.

To show the injustice of the matter as now being pursued, I would refer to such instances as those of the *Alcyone* and *Mountain Ash*, one lately in trouble from collision, and the other under Bottomry. Unfortunately having been in port for about 5 months they would, under this late decision of the Customs Authorities, be compelled to pay Tonnage Dues twice before clearance would be granted.

Whilst on the subject, I would ask if no immediate steps are being taken for investing a small per centage of the enormous revenue raised by payment of Tonnage Dues, towards the erection of Light-houses in such dangerous positions as those of the Fisherman's Group and Amherst Rocks, whereby the losses of such valuable steamers as the *Fohkien* and *Benares*, with numerous sailing vessels—the *Mary Francis*, *Vesta Veazie*, &c., may not continue to increase from year to year as of late.

Yours, &c.,

S. P. Q. R.

30th May, 1868.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1868.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

SILK.

	To GREAT BRITAIN.	To MARSEILLES.	To AMERICA.	To HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.	TOTAL CHINA.	JAPAN TRANSHIPPED.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
	..	..	..	..	1000	426	1426
Total....	..	..	..	..	1000	426	1426

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	HONGKONG.			COAST PORTS.			JAPAN.			TOTAL.
		Export	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Dragon	June 2	..	..	..	60.20	..	..	..	..	..	60.20
Fruiter	" 3	..	..	..	723.60	..	..	..	..	..	723.60
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....		..	..	..	783.80	..	..	..	..	..	783.80

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 30TH, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	770½	770.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	5	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	2	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	777½	777.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	29	29.00	127	152.40	30	36.00	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Tamsui.		TOTAL.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	72	72.00	38	38.00	38	38.00	172	172.00	57	57.00	..	..	38	38.00	..	..	405	405.00
Patna	1	1.20	..	..	1	1.20	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	9	10.80	..	..	13	15.60
Benares	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	7	8.40	..	..	..	..	8	9.60	..	..	17	20.40
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	73	73.20	38	38.00	41	41.60	181	182.80	57	57.00	..	..	55	58.40	..	..	435	441.00

FREIGHTS

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

NAME OF VESSEL.	FLAG.	RIG.	TONS.	VOYAGE.	LAY DAYS.	RATES.	REMARKS.
Hieronimus	N.-Ger.	Brig	230	To Newchwang and back	18	$1,000.00	In full.
Tientsin	British	Barque	254	" " " "	20	0.34	Per picul.
Alexander	"	"	298	" " Swatow and back	43	0.58	"
Juan Rattray	Amer.	"	486	" Chefoo " "	40	0.45	"
Charley	"	"	440	" Nagasaki, Chefoo and Taku, and back, via Chefoo and and Nagasaki, to Shanghai	30	3,600.00	In full.
John Norman	British	Ship	511	" Foochow and back	20	4.00	Per ton.
Stella	"	Barque	265	" Keelung "	—	1,600.00	In full.
Spray	"	Schr.	225	" Tamsui "	15	0.40	Per picul.
				If to Ningpo	15	0.37½	"
Fruiter	"	Barque	234	" Amoy	10	600.00	In full.
				From Ho Ho to Sydney	—	£ 4 0 0	Per ton.
				" Sydney to Shanghai	—	£ 2 2 6	"
Emma	N.-Ger.	Barque	268	" Nagasaki to New York	—	Private	terms.
Dragon	British	Steamer	472	Monthly Charter	8 months.	$5,125.00	Per month.

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SHANGHAI, JUNE 5, 1868.

IMPORTS.

THE French Mail of the 19th April reached this on the 2nd June. The Tea and Silk markets have been opened since our last, and with an amount of excitement in each which does not appear to be justified by circumstances. Full reports appear in our columns; it will be seen that for Teas at Hankow the competition was so great that the bulk of the business was done through the night and early morn, at prices in advance of last year. In Silk the speculation appears to have been even more keen—with an estimated crop considerably in excess of last years yield, opening rates are some Tls. 60 to 70 higher; and lay down No. 33 at some 2s. *a* 2s. 6d. over last known London quotations.

Sir Rutherford Alcock has issued a sort of special pleader on the Tea Dust question. Accounts from the North state that the rebels have gone away, still trade does not revive to the extent hoped for. There has been more life in Exchange—in Merchant's paper there has been £ 275,000, Bank 100,000.—Francs; Merchants 100,000.—Banks 75,000.

The arrivals have been the *Neptune* from Newcastle N.S.W. The *Rubicon* from Sydney and the *Ophir* from Shields.

SOFT GOODS.—There has been only a moderate amount of business done since last mail, as the accounts from Tientsin and Hankow have not been such as to warrant extensive operations. Several speculative purchases of goods to arrive are reported at varying rates, and at the close there is slightly more enquiry for the North.

The stock of GREY SHIRTINGS is estimated at 450,000 *a* 470,000 pieces inclusive of all the late arrivals.

7 lbs. Shirtings are only in moderate enquiry, but a good demand exists for 9 lbs.—sales of cargo on the spot being quoted at Tls. 2.80 per piece. The season for heavier weights is now nearly closed.

T-CLOTHS.—7 lbs. goods have been dull of sale, and only small transactions are quoted; 6 lbs. are quiet at last rates; 8 lbs. Cloth is again lower in value, one Chinese speculator having larger stocks than he is able to move.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—Continue very quiet, and quotations are again lower.

DRILLS, JEANS & SHEETINGS.—Stocks have been augmented since last report, but there is still a fair enquiry at quotations.

IN FANCY GOODS, there is nothing fresh to advise.

WOOLLENS, FIGURED ORLEANS & SPANISH STRIPES.—Are difficult of sale at the prices named below. CAMLETS have changed hands in small lots at former rates. LONG ELLS have declined in value, and holders are now more anxious to sell. Importers of Lastings, Crape Lustres etc., are very firm in consequence of the higher rates ruling in England, and some of these goods have been taken off the market.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Dye woods Rattans &c., small sales.

MANGROVE BARK.—None in Stock.

SUGAR.—Market continues dull and sales are difficult to effect. Shipments to river ports 10,861 piculs Brown and 6,854 piculs white since the 23rd ulto. Arrivals have been more moderate for the fortnight; they aggregate 19,462 piculs Brown and 14,692 piculs White.

METALS.—IRON—*Nail Rod and Bar continued in good demand, the former has* gone freely into consumption, and the price for suitable assortments has advanced to Tls. 2.60 *a* 2.65.

Flat and Round unchanged.

LEAD.—Stocks are small and holders ask Tls. 6.85. *a* 7.00 for favourite brands—but parcels to arrive can be had at Tls. 6.30. *a* 6.40.

COALS.—From New York, the *Windward*; from Japan, the *Serpent*, *Broadwater* and *Evelyn*; from Formosa, the *Eyston* and *Anne Porter*, these arrivals with the *Neptune*, *Rubicon* and *Ophir* above named have so fully supplied the market, that prices are weak and irregular.

Cardiff	₱ ton	Tls 10.5.0
English	,,	,, 10.0.0
American Anthracite	,,	,, 13.0.0
Sydney	,,	,, 10.0.0 and 10.7.5
Japan	,,	,, 6.5.0
Formosa	,,	,, 7.0.0

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 74.6.0. EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	₱ pc.	1.8.7	to	1.9.1
8.4 to 8.6 lbs.	,,	2.2.6	,,	2.3.1
9 to 9.12 lbs.	,,	2.7.5	,,	3.2.5
WHITE SHIRTINGS	,,	.....	,,	.....
56 Reed	,,	2.0.5	,,	2.1.0
60 ,,	,,	2.1.5	,,	2.2.0
64 ,,	,,	2.3.0	,,	.....
66 ,,	,,	2.4.5	,,	2.5.0
72 ,,	,,	2.6.5	,,	2.7.0
80 *a* 84 Reed	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.1.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 lbs.	,,	1.4.5	,,	1.7.5
7 lbs.	,,	1.7.0	,,	2.0.5
8 to 8 4 lbs.	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.7.5
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.3.5
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	,,	3.4.5	,,	.....
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds.	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.3.0
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	3.9.0	,,	4.1.0
DUTCH DRILLS 30 *a* 40 yds.	,,	3.7.0	,,	3.8.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	₱ doz.	0.6.0	,,	0.5.5
Brown	,,	0 5.5	,,	0.5.7
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	₱ pc.	2.3.0	,,	2.3.5
Dyed,	,,	.....	,,	
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.3.5
Dyed,	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.7.0
DAMASKS. Dyed, 40 yds.	,,	4.5.0	,,	5.0.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.8.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted,	,,	1.3.5	,,	1.8.5
Blue	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.5.0
Brown	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.2.0
Scarlet	,,		,,	
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.3.5
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	₱ yd.	0.2.0	,,	0.2.1
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.0	,,	0.2 2
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.6	,,	0.1.6½
26 in.	,,	0.2.5	,,	0.2.6
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 41 in.	₱ pc.	1.9.0	,,	2.0.0
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	,,	0.8.0	,,	1.0.0
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	₱ p.	13.0.0	,,	13.5.0
S S	,,	12 2.5	,,	13.2.5
S S S	,,	9.0.0	,,	10.0.0
SPANISH STRIPES	₱ yd.	0.5.5	,,	0.7.0
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH	,,	0.8.0	,,	1.1.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	₱ pc.	6.9.5	,,	7.0.0
,, C P H	,,	6.8.5	,,	.....
Assorted, H H	,,	6.9.0	,,	.....
,, C P H	,,	6.7.5	,,	6.8.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	11.5.0	,,	12.2.5
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	8.0.0	,,	8.5.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	,,	4.5.0	,,	4.7.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	₱ pc.	3.5.0	,,	3.7.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	3.3.0	,,	3.5.0
IRON—				
Nail Rod	₱ pl.	2.6.0	,,	2.7.0
Hoop	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.5.5
Flat and Round	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.7.0
LEAD	₱ pl.	6.8.0	to	7.0.0
TIN PLATES	₱ box	4.6.0	,,	.....
STEEL	₱ tub	4.0.0	,,	4.5.0
FLINTS	₱ pl.	1.0.5	,,	.....
WINDOW GLASS	₱ box	4.0.0	,,	5.0.0
PEPPER—				
Black	₱ pl.	5.6.0	,,	5.8.0
White	,,	8.5.0	,,	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.3.0
Singapore	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.4.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.2.0	,,	5.0.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.9.0
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.4.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.5.0	,,	3.8.0
Malabar	,,	12.0.0	,,	13.5.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	,,	2.0.0	,,	.....
Siam	,,	.....	,,	.....

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
TIN—				
Straits	₱ pl.	19.0.0	to	19.5.0
Malacca	,,	20.0.0	,,	21.0.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	,,	.....	,,	.....
Siam, Cargo	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.2.0
good to finest white	,,	.....	,,	.....
Saigon	,,	.....	,,	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.20	,,	.....
good to fine	,,	1.50	,,	.....
Chinese	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.6.0
Japan	,,	1.3.0	,,	.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.3.0
Formosa	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.5.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.1.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.1.0	,,	3.5.0
Swatow	,,	3.5.0	,,	3.6.0
Canton	,,	2.5.0	,,	3.2.0
Manila	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.8.0
White, common to fair	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.5.0
medium	,,	4.9.0	,,	5.3.0
fine to finest	,,	6.1.0	,,	6.5.0
COALS—				
English	₱ ton	10.0.0	,,	.....
Cardiff	,,	10.5.0	,,	.....
American Anthracite	,,	13.0.0	,,	.....
Sydney	,,	10.0.0	,,	10.7.5
Japan	,,	6.5.0	,,	.....

OPIUM.—*Malwa.*—A good deal of business has been done during the fortnight, at steady rates, Tls. 495 *a* 500. The market closes higher, and quotations are to-day Tls. 505 *a* 510.

Patna—Hongkong advices caused this drug to advance from Tls. 470 to 480 *a* 485, and subsequently news of a short crop from Calcutta caused a further advance of Tls. 490 *a* 500, at which rate we quote good drug to-day.

	Malwa.		*Patna.*	
Stock on May 21st, 1868	3,841	Chests.	604	Chests.
Imports since last Stocks	1,016	,,	270	,,
Total	4,857	Chests.	874	Chests.
Deliveries	781	,,	296	,,
Estimated Stocks on June 4th, 1868	4,076	Chests.	578	Chests

EXPORTS.

TEA.—BLACK.—There is no old Tea now offering on our market, and the new Teas to hand from Hankow are merely contracts or purchases sent down here for transhipment to London.

Judging from the few small musters received, the new crop appears to be a good average one, both as regards quality and strength. The Cheong-sou-kais generally lack quality, while the Oopacks and Oanfas are somewhat similar to last year's Teas, the latter being if anything a shade superior.

Re-shipments on owners' account	4 chops,	1,333 chests.
Stock	8 ,,	5,125 ,,

GREEN.—There have been no settlements reported in these during the past fortnight, and the quotations given below are quite nominal. The stock on offer consists of common colored Japan kinds for which full prices are asked, owing to the high cost in this country of the new Green Tea crop.

QUOTATIONS.

GUNPOWDERS.	Per picul.	IMPERIAL.	Per picul.	YOUNG HYSON.	Per picul.
Pingsuey.		*Pingsuey.*		*Pingsuey.*	
Cargo	Tls. 30 *a* 34	Cargo	Tls. 18 *a* 22	Cargo	Tls. 20 *a* 26
Superior	,, 36 *a* 43	Superior	,, 25 *a* 30	Superior	,, 27 *a* 34
Fine	,, 45 *a* 56	Fine	,, 33 *a* 40	Fine	,, 36 *a* 42
Finest	,, 60 *a* 65	Finest	,, 42 *a* 48	Finest	,, 43 *a* 50
Fychow and Moyune.		*Fychow and Moyune.*		*Fychow and Moyune.*	
Cargo	Tls. 33 *a* 38	Cargo	Tls. 25 *a* 32	Cargo	Tls. 16 *a* 24
Superior	,, 41 *a* 45	Superior	,, 34 *a* 38	Superior	,, 28 *a* 35
Fine	,, 47 *a* 59	Fine	,, 40 *a* 45	Fine	,, 39 *a* 48
Finest	,, 60 *a* 70	Finest	,, 48 *a* 55	Finest	,, 50 *a* 55

HYSON.	Per picul.	TWANKAY.	Per picul.	JAPAN.	Per picul.
Pingsuey.		*Pingsuey.*		*Prices Nominal.*	
Cargo	none.	Cargo	Tls. 14 *a* 16	Cargo	Tls. 00 *a* 00
Superior	,,	Superior	,, 17 *a* 20	Superior	,, 00 *a* 00
Fine	,,	Fine	,, 21 *a* 22	Fine	,, 00 *a* 00
Finest	,,	Finest	,, 23 *a* 24	Finest	,, 00 *a* 00
Fychow and Moyune.		*Fychow and Moyune.*			
Cargo	Tls. 25 *a* 36	Cargo	Tls. 10 *a* 16		
Superior	,, 38 *a* 45	Superior	,, 17 *a* 19		
Fine	,, 50 *a* 59	Fine	,, 20 *a* 23		
Finest	,, 60 *a* 65	Finest	,, 24 *a* 26		

From Hankow our dates are to 30th May. The market for new Teas was opened on 27th by the purchase of several chops Oanfa at Tls. 30½ per picul. Many buyers were eager to be interested at these rates, and almost every muster since offered has been settled at advancing but irregular prices, the later settlements showing an advance of Tls. 3 per picul. The quality of the Oanfas was reported as superior to last season; and the Oopacks and Cheong-sou-kais as deficient in quality, with few exceptions. The range of prices is Tls. 3 *a* Tls. 5 over last year's rates.

Quotations are:—Oopacks and Cheong-sou-kais, finest ..... Tls. 34½ *a* Tls. 37.
,, ,, medium to fine ... ,, 31 *a* ,, 34.
Oanfas, fine to finest ..... ,, 29½ *a* ,, 32½.

1868-9—Settlements.....43,800 chests. Stock..... 8,000 chests.
1867-8— ,, ...54,604 ,, ,, ...58,800 ,,

From Kiukiang our advices are to 30th May, at which date the market for new Ningchows and Hohows had not been opened; the only musters shown being of three small chops Ningchow, for which it was said extravagant rates were demanded. The stock consisted of five chops Ningchow (2302½ chests) and one chop Hohow (606 chests). The Ningchows are said to be of fair quality, but the Hohows are not expected to compare favorably with those of last season.

In Green Teas there were no transactions to report. Teamen were said to be purchasing the new leaf up country at rates about 15 per cent. higher than last season.

Export to Great Britain is as under—

	1867-8		1866-7
BLACK	45,408,387 lbs.	...	47 033,547 lbs.
GREEN	11,461,109 ,,	...	9,200,887 ,,
Total	56,869,496 lbs.	...	56,234,434 lbs.

Export to United States—

	1867-8		1866-7
BLACK	7,273 lbs.	...	37,523 lbs.
GREEN	12,650,061 ,,	...	14,607,673 ,,
Total	12,657,334 lbs.	...	14,645,196 lbs.

Export to Canada—

	1867-8		1866-7
BLACK	14 884 lbs.	...	nil lbs.
GREEN	833,304 ,,	...	378,382 ,,
Total	848,188 lbs.	...	378,382 lbs.

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FOOCHOW.—We extract the following from Messrs. John Forster & Co.'s Tea Report:—

The new Congous have been brought forward with unprecedented rapidity, arrivals already amounting to 91,000 chests, and a further large quantity being close at hand. Later supplies from the near districts have proved less mixed with old leaf, and the Teas coming a greater distance appear not to have been materially injured by unfavorable weather and to be of fair average quality. First arrivals from the Sinchune and Seumoo districts, it is reported, will take place in the course of a few days, which will be much earlier than usual. The market was opened yesterday, in the course of which 32,000 chests were settled. Taking quality into consideration, the prices paid may be regarded as much on a par with the opening rates of last year for Teas from the same districts, excepting Peh-Lings and superior parcels of Country Teas, which have commanded higher rates. Yung Hows were settled at Tls. 23 *a* 27, Saryunes at Tls. 28 *a* 30. Suey Kuts and Kien-ning-foo Teas at Tls. 27 *a* 32, Kien-Yongs and Luey-Hows at Tls. 29 *a* 33, while a few parcels of exceptionally good make and quality, chiefly from the Po-Sing district, were taken at Tls. 34 a 37½. The finest parcels of Peh-Lings on the market have been eagerly bought up, chiefly for Russian orders, at Tls. 38 *a* 40, the latter figure being generally given for boxes and the former for half chests. For inferior quality of this sort, buyers will not give the relatively high rates asked by the Tea-men and only a small quantity has been settled at a lower quotation.

To-day, it is evident that if the first operators had exercised more patience, the Chinese would have submitted to much lower prices. The extent of further settlements cannot be yet ascertained, but buyers generally do not appear eager, while the Tea-men show a disposition to accept some reduction on yesterday's rates, especially for the lower grades.

SILK.—The first few parcels of the New Season's Silk were received on the 31st May, and during the following few days arrivals having come forward freely, the Unsold Stock reached fully 900 to 1,000 bales, before any purchases were made; but on the 3rd instant the market was opened by the purchase of—

8 Bales "Tse-quong-Sun's" Chop 3½ Taatlee at Tls. 540 per picul.
30 ,, No. 4½ to 5 Lingho Taatlee at Tls. 425 to 440 per picul.

and during the past two days transactions have considerably increased, making a total of fully 300 bales settled, chiefly Taatlees.

The prices paid have been excessively high, which may be attributable to the existence of unlimited orders (as regards price) to ship by first Steamers, and as the Natives were aware that such orders had been received, they naturally asked very high prices for their Silks, and unfortunately succeeded in obtaining them. The Chinese are unanimous in asserting their belief that if the Second Crop be only a *moderate* one, we shall have fully 50,000 bales of Silk available for Export for Season 1868-69:—this, coupled with the fact that the latest advices received of the European Crop thus far are satisfactory, also that there is a difference of fully 2s. to 2s. 6d. in the London quotations as compared with same date last year; Chop 3 Taatlee being then quoted 31s. 0d. and by last Telegrams to hand only 29s. 0d. ought to cause Foreigners to consider well the probable result of their Shipments before paying such excessively high rates as 30s. 0d. to 30s. 6d. for true classic thirds Taatlee, for there are certainly no circumstances either statistically or politically to justify purchasers in paying such extreme rates for their Silk. Nearly all descriptions of Silk this year are finer in size than last Season's. Hainings owing to the greater bulk of the higher numbers having been purchased for Re-reeling, are reported to be commoner than last year, the lower numbers left in the hands of the Silk Producers being mixed with the better grades. The arrivals from the Interior having come forward freely, the Unsold Stock is estimated at about 1,100 bales, chiefly medium and lower Taatlee.

The P. & O. Co. Steamer *Benares* with the Mails from this Port of the 23rd May, and 314 Bales Japan and 71 Bales China Silk on board was wrecked on the Fisherman's group of Islands. The Silk which was considerably Sea-damaged was returned to Shanghai and sold by Public Auction.

Prices—In Taels, are per picul of 133⅓ lbs. Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange, 6s. 2d. per Tael.

London Value per lb.
10th April, 1868.

Taatlee—Chop No. 1	No transactions yet reported.		
,, ,, 2	Do.	do.	
,, ,, 3	Do.	Tls. 570 *a* 575 per picul.—30s. 8d. *a* 30s. 11d. asked for true old chops, 28s. 6d. *a* 29s. 0d.	
Market ,, 3 & 3½	Tls. 500 *a* 540 per picul.	26s. 11d. *a* 29s. 1d. per lb. 26s. 0d. *a* 27s. 6d.	
"Red Peacock"&,, 4	Tls. 450 *a* 480	,,	24s. 4d. *a* 25s. 1od. ,, 23s. 0d. *a* 25s. 0d.
,, 5 & com	Tls. 400 *a* 435	,,	21s. 8d. *a* 23s. 6d. ,, 19s. 6d. *a* 22s. 0d.
Karshing Taysaams	No new Silk yet arrived.		
Chin Cum do. No. 3	Tls. 360 *a* 370 per picul.	19s. 6d. *a* 20s. 2d. per lb. 19s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d.	
Hainings and Yuenfas	No transactions yet reported.		
Sewhings	Do.	do.	
Layongs	Do.	do.	
Throwns	Do.	do.	
Szechuens	Do.	do.	

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Business has been done in a very irregular way for this mail. Owing to the firmness of the Hongkong exchange, rates went up to 6s. 1¼d. and even for a small amount to 6s. 1½d. for Bank paper, and private paper has been sold nevertheless from 6s. 1¼d. to 6s. 1⅜d. At the close some transactions took place at 6s. 2¼d. to 6s. 2d. Exchange is likely to go up, as next mail will no doubt have a full supply of Silk, and Tea is likewise coming forward in heavy quantities.

On India, the rate rules still more irregularly. Some Banks kept their rate and sold on Bombay at 303, while others sold at 304 and 304½, and private paper was done at 305½ and on Calcutta 308. On Hongkong a few bills were sold at 27 to 27¼.

Dollars are unchanged at 74.6. Gold shows a heavy decline and owing to the rise of the exchange sales of Peking bars have been done at 167.

Money scarce.

On London	Bank Rate, sight	5s. 11d. *a* 5s. 11d¼.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	6s. 1d. *a* 6s. 1¼d.	
	Credits, ,, ,,	6s. 1⅛d. *a* 6s. 1¼d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight	6s. 1⅛d. *a* 6s. 2d.	
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank		fcs. 7.76	
Documentary, 6 months' sight		fcs. 7.82½	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight		Rs. 306½ per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay— ,, ,, ,,		Rs. 304 ,,	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight		27¼ per cent discount.	
,, Private, 15 days' sight		27¼ ,, ,,	

Bullion:—

Gold Bars.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 168.00 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

Bar Silver.—111.50 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

Mexican Dollars.—74.6.0.

Carolus Dollars.—76.

Copper Cash.—1,520 per Tael.

YOKOHAMA, MAY 30, 1868.

IMPORTS.

The state of the country north of Yedo, in which more fighting has been going on during the fortnight, has created quite a panic among the merchants of that city and business, which at the date of our last, showed signs of revival, has again to be reported as dull and depressed. In Cotton Yarn alone has there been any activity, 28—32s being still in chief request and as much as $50 per picul having been obtained. Other counts have shared in the rise and quotations close firm as in our table. In Grey Shirtings literally not a thousand pieces have been sold and prices are purely nominal. A small lot of Black Velvets have been disposed of but all other cotton goods are nearly without enquiry. Woollens are a trifle better than at the date of our last, there being some enquiry for Camlets, black and scarlet having been sold at $17.50 and assortments at $15.50 to 16. But in other classes of Woollen Goods we have no improvement to mention. Rice, Sugar and Cotton as reported in our last.

		Dollars.
Cotton Yarn—		
Nos. 16 to 24	₱ pcl.	42.00 to 43.00
28 to 32	,,	46.00 ,, 48.00
38 to 42	,,	45.00 ,, 46 00
Grey Shirtings—		
7.0 lbs.	₱ pc.	2.30 ,, 2.35
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	,,	2.80 ,, 2.85
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	,,	2.80 ,, 2.90
White Shirtings—		
56 to 60 reed	,,	3.10 ,, 3.20
64 to 72 ,,	,,	3.50 ,, 3.70
68 to 72 ,,	,,	3.70 ,, 4.10
T-Cloths—		
6 to 7 lbs.	,,	1.90 ,, 2.00
8 lbs.	,,	2.10 ,, 2.30
Turkey Red Cloth, 24 yds.	,,	2.80 ,, 3.10
Spotted Shirtings—		
White	,,	3.25 ,, 3.50
Dyed	,,	3.40 ,, 3.60
Brocades—		
White	,,	3.25 ,, 3.50
Dyed	,,	3.40 ,, 3.60
Velvets—		
Black	,,	9.25 ,, 9.75
Assorted	,,	8.00 ,, 9.00
Taffachelass—Single warp	,,	3.00 ,, 3.30
Do. Double warp	,,	3.80 ,, 4.20
Chintzes	,,	2.20 ,, 2.60
Handkerchiefs	₱ doz.	0.75 ,, 1.00

		Dollars.
Camlets—		
S	₱ pc.	16.00 to 17.00
S S	,,	15.50 ,, 16.00
S S S	,,	13.00 ,, 14.00
B B B	,,	16.00 ,, 17.00
Orleans—		
Plain	,,	3.75 ,, 5.00
Figured	,,	4.30 ,, 5.00
Mousseline de Laine—		
30 yds., 30 in.	,,	6.00 ,, 8.00
Long Ells	,,	8.00 ,, 9.50
Lastings	,,	13.00 ,, 16.00
Lustres	,,	4.00 ,, 5.50
Blankets	₱ lb.	0.55 ,, 0.60
Iron Nail Rod	₱ pl.	3.00 ,, 3.50
Lead	,,	7.00 ,, 7.75
Tin	,,	17.00 ,, 18 00
Tin Plates	,,	8.00 ,, 8.50
Cotton—		
Ningpo	Nominal.	,, ... ,, ...
Shanghai	,,	,, ... ,, ...
Tientsin	,,	,, ... ,, ...
Sugar, Canton—		
White, No. 1	₱	7.00 ,, 7.50
No. 2	,,	6.50 ,, 6.75
Brown, No. 1	,,	4.50 ,, 4.75
Rice (China)	,,	..... ,, ...
Sapan Wood	,,	1.50 ,, 2.00
Rhubarb	₱ box.	7.00 ,, ...

EXPORTS.

		Dollars.
Silk—		
Mybash and Sinshu Best	₱ pl.	860 to 890
Mybash and Sinshu Medium	,,	600 ,, 720
Mybash and Sinshu Inferior	,,	800 ,, 840
Koshu, best	,,	... ,, ...
medium	,,	650 ,, 700
inferior	,,	550 ,, 620
Ida, good, long hanks	,,	... ,, ...
inferior ,,	,,	... ,, ...
Oshu, best	,,	830 ,, 880
medium	,,	720 ,, 780
inferior	,,	600 ,, 650
Sodai, best	,,	... ,, ...
medium	,,	660 ,, 720
inferior	,,	600 ,, 650
Atchezen, best	,,	680 ,, 710
medium	,,	600 ,, 640
inferior	,,	450 ,, 550
Hatchojee, medium	,,	... ,, ...
inferior	,,	... ,, ...

		Dollars.
Tea—		
Fine	₱ pl.	31.00 to 33.00
Good medium	,,	27.00 ,, 29.00
Medium	,,	24.00 ,, 26.00
Good common	,,	19.00 ,, 23.00
Seaweed, fine cut green	,,	5.50 ,, 6 00
,, ,, brown	,,	3.90 ,, 4.25
Large uncut green	,,	3.00 ,, 3.40
,, brown	,,	1.60 ,, 2.00
Cuttle Fish, No. 1	,,	14.00 ,, 14.50
,, 2	,,	11.00 ,, 11.50
Dried Shrimps	,,	13.00 ,, 14.50
Mushrooms	,,	45.00 ,, 48.00
Tobacco, No. 1	,,	14 00 ,, ...
Gall Nuts	,,	8.00 ,, 8.50
Vegetable Wax	,,	16.00 ,, 17.00
Ginseng, (50 pcs. per catty)	,,	1.50 ,, 4.20
Rape Seed	,,	3.90 ,, 4.00
Rape Seed Oil	,,	8.90 ,, 10.00
Camphor	,,	22.00 ,, 23.50

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank 4 months' sight, 4s. 5¼d to 4s. 5¾d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 5¾d. to 4s. 6d. Credit Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 6½d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 6¾d. Documentary 4 months' sight, 4s. 6¼d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 6½d. Shanghai.—10 days' sight Bank 74 to 74½. Private Bills, 10 days' sight, 71¾. Hongkong.—10 days' sight Bank, 2 per cent discount. Private 2½ per cent discount, nom. Paris, Bank, 4 months' sight, 5.60 to 5.62½—6 months' sight, 5.62½ to 565. Bons, 289.

FREIGHTS — To London, per sailing vessel, £3 5s. per ton 40 ft. To New York do., £3 5s. to £3 10s. per ton 40 ft. To San Francisco, per P. M. str., $15 per ton 40 ft. To New York, per P. M. str., $45 per ton 40 ft. To Hongkong and Shanghai, per sailing vessel, nominal.

HANKOW, MAY 29, 1868.

IMPORTS.

Since the last issue of this report on 15th inst. transactions in Imports have been on a moderate scale, the accounts from the interior markets not being of a sufficiently favorable nature to induce buyers to make large purchases.

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Grey Shirtings—			
7 to 7½ lbs.	₱ pc.	1.8.6 to	1.9 0
8¼ ,,	,,	2.2.3 ,,	2.2.8
10 ,,	,,	3.0.0 ,,	3.3.0
White Shirtings—			
56 to 60 reed	,,	2.1.0 ,,	2.2.5
64 to 66 ,,	,,	2.3.5 ,,	2.4.5
68 to 72 ,,	,,	2.5.5 ,,	2.7.0
T-Cloths—			
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide	,,	1.3.0 ,,	1.3.5
7 to 7½ ,, 32 ,,	,,	1.8.0 ,,	2.1.0
8 to 8½ ,, 36 ,,	,,	2.2.0 ,,	2.4.5
Drills—			
American, 40 yds.	,,	4.2.0 ,,	4.3.0
English, 40 yds.	,,	3.7.0 ,,	4.1.0
Handkerchiefs, Brown	₱ doz.	0.6.0 ,,	0.6.5
Spotted Shirtings—			
White	₱ pc.	2.2 5 ,,	2.3.0
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.3.0 ,,	2.4.5
Brocades—			
White	,,	2.4.0 ,,	2.4.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.4.5 ,,	2.8.5
Damasks—			
White	,,	4.0.0 ,,	.....
Dyed, Assorted	,,	4.3.0 ,,	4.8.0
Chintz, Assorted	,,	1.4.0 ,,	1.6.5
Velvets—			
18 in. Black	₱ yd	0.1.6 ,,	0.1.7
22 in. Black	,,	0.2.1 ,,	0.2.5
Orleans Cloth—			
Plain	₱ pc.	... ,,	...
Figured	,,	3.5.0 ,,	4.0.0
Woollens—			
Spanish Stripes	₱ yd.	0.5.8 ,,	0.6.3
Habbit Cloth	,,	1.1.0 ,,	1.3.0
Medium Cloth	,,	0.9.0 ,,	1.1.5
Broad Cloth	,,	1.2.0 ,,	1.5.0

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Woollens—Continued.			
Camlets, English, S	₱ pc	13.3.0 to	13.5.0
S S	,,	13.1.0 ,,	13.3.0
Common	,,	11.0.0 ,,	12.0.0
B B B	,,	16.5.0 ,,	17 0.0
Lastings	,,	11.6.0 ,,	11.9.0
Long Ells—			
H H Scarlet	,,	6.8.0 ,,	.....
Assorted	,,	7.0.0 ,,	7.1.0
G G ,,	,,	6.8.0 ,,	6.9.0
G G Scarlet	,,	6.7.0 ,,	6.7.5
Metals—			
Lead	₱ pl.	6.8.0 ,,	7.0.0
Tin	,,	19.5.0 ,,	20.0.0
Raw Cotton	,,	16.0.0 ,,	21.0.0
Sugar—			
Brown, Canton	,,	2.8.0 ,,	3.1.0
Amoy, &c.	,,	2.6.0 ,,	2.7.0
Manilla	,,	2.7.0 ,,	2.8.5
White, No. 1	,,	5.2.0 ,,	5.4.0
No. 2	,,	4.8.0 ,,	5.0.0
Japan Produce—			
Seaweed, Long	,,	3.2.0 ,,	3.4.0
Cut	,,	4.0.0 ,,	5.5.0
Isinglass	,,	24.0.0 ,,	40.0.0
Mushrooms	,,	33.0.0 ,,	35.0.0
Cuttle Fish	,,	13.2.5 ,,	13.5.0
Straits Produce—			
Pepper, Black	,,	6.0.0 ,,	6.8.0
Rattans	,,	3.8.0 ,,	4.6.0
Sandalwood, old	,,	..... ,,	.....
,, new	,,	6.0.0 ,,	6.5.0
Sapanwood	,,	2.5.0 ,,	3.2.0
Opium—			
Malwa new	₱ ch.	505 ,,	...
old	,,	525 ,,	...
Patna—	,,	500 ,,	...

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EXPORTS.

TEA.—Musters representing about 40 chops of the New Crop Congous were put on the market on the 27th inst., and much to the surprise of intending operators, buying commenced the same evening in Oanfas at Tls. 30.50 per picul for a line of about 7 chops, and the following morning it was found that purchases had been continued during the night. Several buyers at once showed eagerness to be interested at those rates, and almost every muster since offered has been settled, generally at advancing, but at very irregular prices, the latest purchases showing an advance of quite Tls. 3 per picul.

The quality of the Oanfas is superior to that of last season. The Oopacks and Cheong-sou-kais, as far as seen, with few exceptions, are deficient in quality. The former has realized Tls. 29.50 a 32.25 per picul, the finest of the latter Tls. 34.50 a 37 per picul, the highest price being paid for two favorite chops for the Russian market.

Prices range from Tls. 3 a 5 per picul over last year's rates.

The settlements amount to 58 chops, 43,800 chests, and only 11 chops, 8.000 chests are unsold.

The prices paid are as follows:—

Oopacks & Cheong-sou-kais,— Cost at 6s. 2d. Ex. & £4 10s.—Frt.*
Finest..............Tls. 34.50 a 37.00 per picul.........2s. 3½d. a 2s. 5d. per lb.
Medium to Fine... „ 34.00 a 34.00 „ ....2s. 1½d. a 2s. 3d. „
Oanfas—
Fine to Finest ... „ 29.50 a 32.25 „ ....2s. 0½d. a 2s. 2½d. „

* Shanghai rates, about Tls. 6 per picul being added for Duty, Exchange, &c.

	T.m.c.	T.m.c.		T.m.c.	T.mc.
OILS—			RHUBARB, Szechuen.........₽ pl.	3.0.0 „	4.0.0
Sow-yow, 73 catties ......₽ tub	4.6.0 to	4.7.0	TOBACCO—		
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties „	4.1.0 „	4.3.0	Green	„ 38.0.0 „	42.0.0
Pa-Toug-yow ....₽ pl.	4.5.0 „	4.6.0	Yellow........................	„ 17.0.0 „	25.0.0
Chayow .... „	5.8.0 „	5.9.0	Leaf...........................	„ 6.0.0 „	6.5.0
TALLOW ....₽ pc.	6.5.0 „	7.0.0	HEMP—		
FUNGUS ....₽ pl.	22.5.0 „	23.0.0	White........................	„ 11.50 „	13.0.0
WAX—			Green	„ 8.5.0 „	10.0.0
White	„265.0.0 „	270.0.0	SAFFLOWER, Szechuen	„ 65.0.0 „	100.0.0
Yellow........................	„ 55.0.0 „	65.0.0			

EXCHANGE:—On London, Bank, demand, 6s. 1½d. per tael., 6 months' sight, 6s. 3d. per tael Credits, 6s. 4½d. On Hongkong, Bank, demand 29¼ per cent discount. On Shanghai, Bank, demand, 3¼ per cent discount. Private 10 days' sight, 4 per cent discount. Interest on Loans 12 per cent per annum.

GOLD:—Quotations are Bar and Leaf. Tls. 158 a 160 per 10 taels weight of 98 touch.

COPPER CASH:—Hankow-picked. Tls. 0.61 to 0.62 per 1,000.

FREIGHTS:—The rate per steamer to Shanghai is Tls. 5, and to Ningpo Tls. 7 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

No. 2.

BRYANT & MAY,
LONDON, E.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
ARE NOT POISONOUS.

LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Are Warranted suitable for all Climates.
Packed in Strong Tin-lined Cases.

BRYANT & MAY,
LONDON, E.

15fe o-a-m 1941 February 19th, 1868.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

Trade Mark 1868.

DOLLOND'S, 59, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

o-a-f 16ja-69 1720 January 16th 1868.

FRAUD.

No. 2.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme [Co]urt, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,

SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from

Every respectable Dealer in China.

1may-69 2712 May 22nd, 1867.

No. 1. **MAGENTA.**

"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE."

ARE undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public. Any one can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE:—Small bottles, 6*d*. Large bottles 1*s*. 6*d*. each.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

And all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers.

N.B.—A small bottle of colour will dye 1, yards of bonnet Ribbon.

*** See that you get "Judson's Simple Dyes."

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.
SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.

INVITE the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout India and the Colonies.

Patent Waterproof Percussion Caps, Treble Waterproof Central Fire do.

Chemically-prepared Cloth, Felt, and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department

Three Prize Medals. Paris 1867

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.
Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.
Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.

OAKEY'S
CIRCULAR & PRICE CURRENT
may be had on application at the Office of this JOURNAL.

31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

English, American, Russian, Prussian, Austrian,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,
Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.
Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payabl in London.

31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

GARNOCK, BIBBY & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS,
LIVERPOOL.

Manila Rope, Spun and made by Machinery.

Wire Rope, of Steel and Iron Wire, for Ships and Mines.

Cordage and Bolt Rope, of best Russian and Italian Hemp.

SHIPCHANDLERS', ENGINEERS', AND NAVAL STORES.

Price lists will be forwarded regularly, at request.

30ja-68 1366 December 31st, 1867.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

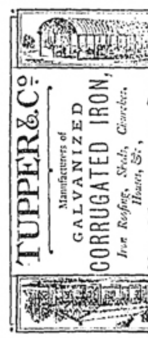
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE
LONDON.

29no-68 1231 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.



16ja-69 1722 January 16th 1868.

SILVER MEDAL.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.
MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES.

THESE preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak disgestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion
in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. TILBURY FOX, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.) PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,
31, 33, *and* 124, *Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.*

Orders to be made payable through Agents, or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

AGENTS,—*Shanghai*—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

30se-68 825 September 25th, 1867.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 30	Szechuen	Am str	553	Spencer	Ningpo	May 29	General	Russell and Co
... 31	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow	... 28	G'ral & New Teas	Russell and Co
... 31	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow	... 28	Sundries	Glover and Co
... 30	Deux Frères	Fr baq	376	Gillard	Newchwang	... 23	Beancakes	J. S. Baron
... 30	Neptune	Br baq	287		Newcastle, N.S.W.	Mar. 24	Coals	Russell and Co
... 30	Antares	Fr baq	359	Nolte	Newchwang	May 23	Beancakes	Captain
... 30	Anna	N.Ger.sch	142	Peterson	Newchwang	... 23	do	Glover and Co
... 30	Nangato	Br str	107	Catto	Fishermen's Islands	... 29	General	P. & O. Co
... 30	Shenandoah	U. S. G.B.	...	Febiger	Tungchow-fu	... 23		
... 30	Broadwater	Br sh	571	Young	Nagasaki	... 24	General	Order
... 31	Lizzie Allen	Br sch	325	Cox	Hongkong	... 17	do	Glover and Co
... 31	Erl King	Br str	1040	Pinel	Hongkong	... 26	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 31	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hongkong	... 27	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
June 1	Shanse	Am str	569	Friend	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 28	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 31	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Evelyn	Br sh	750	Gale	Nagasaki	... 25	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 1	Layard	Br bg	174	Watson	Chefoo	... 29	Beancakes	Frazar and Co
... 1	Scorpion	H.I.M.g.b	200	Panon-du-Hazier	Fishermen's Islands			
... 1	Coila	Br str	435	Grange	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 28	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 2	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	... 30	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 2	Szechuen	Am str	553	Spencer	Ningpo	June 1	do	Russell and Co
... 2	Dupleix	Fr str	1900	Nöel	Hongkong	May 29	Mails, &c.	Messageries Imperiales
... 2	Ophir	Br baq	410	Hean	Shields	Nov. 15	Coals	Order
... 2	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1113	Hardie	Hankow	May 31	General	Russell and Co
... 3	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	June 2	do	Russell and Co
... 3	Douglas	Br str	615	Pitman	Hongkong, &c.	May 23	do	P. & O. Co
... 3	Fenella	Chi str	220	Sang-ging	Foochow	... 31		Chinese Government
... 3	Alma	N-Ger.bk	306	Martin	Newchwang	... 24	Beancakes	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 4	Szechuen	Am str	553	Spencer	Ningpo	June 3	General	Russell and Co
... 4	John Eyston	Br baq	346	Tough	Keelung	May 29	do	Glover and Co
... 4	Rubicon	Br sch	204	Hösenson	Sydney	April 1	Coals, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 4	Pallas	N-Ger.bk	526	Wulff	Swatow	... 22	Sugar	Master
... 4	Ægidius	N-Ge.sch	235	Mœhlmann	Newchwang	... 24	Beancakes	Order
... 4	Windward	Am sh	782	Barrett	Hongkong	... 20	General	Olyphant and Co
... 4	Lamont	Br str	754	Patterson	Tientsin	... 24	Beancakes	Russell and Co
... 4	Anne Porter	Br bg	238	Barnet	Keelung	... 29	General	Glover and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
May 29	Dove	H.M.G.B.	.....	Dunlop	Fishermen's Islands		
... 30	Manchu	Am str	803	Clark	Tientsin via Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 30	Nazarene	Br sh	815	Todd	Victoria (Vancouver)	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 30	Szechuen	Am str	554	Spencer	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 30	Catharina	N-Ger.bk	340	Molsen	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	Glover and Co
... 30	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Chefoo & Tientsin		Trautmann and Co
... 31	Min	Br sh	630	Melville	Hankow	Ballast	Gilman and Co
... 31	Emma	N-Ger.bk	268	Hemmet	Nagasaki	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 31	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
June 1	Nangato	Br str	107	Catto	Fishermen's Islands		P. & O. Co
... 1	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Gram, etc.	Russell and Co
... 2	John Norman	Br sh	511	Gardiner	Foochow	Sundries & Re-exports	Frazar and Co
... 2	Szechuen	Am str	554	Spencer	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 2	Dragon	Br str	472	Gibbon	Foochow	General	Trautmann and Co
... 2	Charley	Am baq	440	Cavanagh	Nagasaki	do	Frazar and Co
... 3	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hongkong	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 3	Erl King	Br str	1040	Pinel	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 3	Moyune	Am str	700	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 3	Golden Fleece	Br sh	359	Gall	Keelung	Stores	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 3	Phase	Fr str	711	Hinstin	Yokohama	General	Messageries Imperiales
... 3	Juan Rattray	Am baq	486	Williams	Chefoo	Sundries & Re-exports	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 3	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 3	Shanse	Am str	569	Friend	Tientsin via Chefoo	General	Russell and Co
... 4	Achilles	Br str	1550	Russell	Foochow	Stores	Butterfield & Swire
... 4	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow & Ports	General	Glover and Co
... 4	Szechuen	Am str	553	Spencer	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 4	Confucius	Chi str	265	Marsellus	Nanking		Chinese Government

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
B N Y	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
3 s	Rinaldo	.....	Bush	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	May 9	Hiogo
3 p	Deroulede	.....	Richy	H. I. M. G. B.	2	90	40	Oct 16	Nagasaki
2 c	Forfait	.....	Le Saulnier de la Cour	H. I. M. S.	8	260	150	May 29	Swatow
2 s	Scorpion	.....	Panon-du-Hazier	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 1	Fishermen's Islands
6 s	Shenandoah	.....	Febiger	U. S. G. B.	9			May 30	Tungchow-fu

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
H Q	China	Möller	N.-Ger.str	648	May 29	Fishermans Islands	Siemssen and Co		
3 p	Coila	Grange	Br str	435	June 1	Tientsin & Chefoo	Gibb, Livingston and Co	H'kong & Canton	Cld. 5th inst
H W	Douglas	Pitman	Br str	615	June 3	Hongkong, &c.	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	Cld. 5th inst
M I M	Dupleix	Nöel	Fr str	1900	June 2	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales		
6 s	Express	Mooney	Br str	290	Feb 18	Ningpo	Russell and Co		
2 p	Feeyuen	Pitman	Am str	230	Nov 24	Foochow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.		
K W	Fe-loong	Pritchard	Br str	260	June 2	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and	Hiogo & Nagasaki	Cld. 5th inst
7 p	Fenella	Sang-ging	Chi str	220	June 3	Foochow	Chinese Government		
S S N W	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1113	June 2	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
O D	Hong-que		Am str						
M D	Kiangsoo	Cheethan	Br str	448	Apr 30	Nagasaki	Hughes and Co		
H W	Lamont	Patterson	Br str	754	June 4	Tientsin	Russell and Co	Ningpo	6th instant
O U L	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	May 6	Cruise	Chinese Government		
6 p	Prince Kung	Brown	Chi str	135	May 25	Foochow	Borntraeger and Co	Foochow	6th instant
8 s	Tahwah	Andrews	Am str	275	Apr 20	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	7th instant
D W	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
8 s	Teatlee	Blatchely	Am str		Apr 3	Kiukiang	Russell and Co		
F W	Warrior	Patterson	Am str	2024	Apr 23	Hongkong	Russell and Co		
6 p	Whufoo Pau	George	Chi str	180	May 9	Foochow	Chinese Government		
1 s	Williametto	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
	20 Steamers								

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

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